The Centre Reporter.

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COURT WEEK

CASES DISPOSED OF SINCE LAST WEEK.

The Criminal List Large.—The Result of the Cases up for Trial.—Good Attendance Throughout.

Wednesday afternoon the register offered his accounts for confirmation. Com. vs. Geo. Johnson, who was tried before associate judges Riley and Faulkner was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution and $1.50 per week to his wife, Elizabeth Johnson, and enter into a recognizance in the sum of $300 to the overseers of the poor of Milesburg borough.

Com. vs. John Hobba, Jonathan George, Thos. Myers, Jas. Myers, and Chas. Myers, charge larceny. There were five indictments against these defendants, prosecutors Harry Jones, Benjamin Adleman, O. W. Harpster, and J. P. Folmar. This is the gang that was arrested in the beginning of February for breaking into Jones' hardware store and other places in Philipsburg. Defendants plead guilty. Citizens of Philipsburg and Rush twp. presented a petition to court asking that the court suspend sentence. The court required them to enter into recognizance for their appearance at August sessions and if their conduct merits it, sentence will be suspended, and further pay all costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Alvin Stewart: false pretence; verdict guilty.

Com. vs. Wm. Hanna, receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to be stolen. Three indictments; prosecutors, Orin Miller, Thos. R. Benner and Isaac Miller; defendant plead guilty, and sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the Western penitentiary for two years.

Com. vs. Mrs. Ellen Redding; adultery; prosecutor Wm. Garis; defendant plead guilty.

Com. vs. J. Clarence Davis; adultery, prosecutor Wm. Garis; defendant plead guilty, and sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of $100 and undergo imprisonment in county jail for one year.

Com. vs. Milton Harman and Mary Harman; assault and battery, and aggravated assault and battery.

Com. vs. Mary Harman; aggravated assault and battery and cruelty. These two cases were tried together; prosecutor H. H. Montgomery. The Com. was represented by district attorney Singer and J. C. Meyer, the defence by Clement Dale and Ira C. Mitchell. Each juror as he was called was sworn and asked if he had a fixed opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants. After the jury was sworn the court instructed them as to their duty in a case of this character.

District attorney Singer opened the case for the Com., and narrated the facts as the Com. expects to prove them to the jury in an able manner. Court adjourned until Thursday morning.

Thursday morning court called at 9 o'clock. In the case of Com. vs. Milton and Mary Harman the defendants plead guilty to both indictments and the facts were submitted to the court as follows: Milton Harman sworn and examined by Dale. "Live at Axeman, am 28 years old, was born in Dauphin Co., Pa.; moved to Northumberland Co., then to Paddy Mt., tunnel, Centre Co.; from there to Linden Hall, then to the Tressler property in the gap near Boalsburg, then to Pleasant Gap, and from there to Axeman, where I lived until arrested in January 1894. Was twice married, my first wife died in October, about two years before I was married the second time; my second wife's name was Mary Yundt; I had two children to my first wife, one is dead; have four children to my second wife; Geo. is not my child, I am informed by my wife that Jacob Troxell is his father; he lived with Cyrus Spangler, at Lykens, Dauphin Co., until a few years ago Mr. Spangler wrote us to take the boy; I went down and brought him home, I sent him to school and treated him as one of my family. He attended school at Axeman, teacher Miss Jennie Twitmire. I am a blacksmith; always tried to treat Geo. right and never neglected or abused; the marks on his lips were caused by falling while playing with the road cart, his back was hurt at school while riding down hill and he came home with a note from his teacher to keep him home until his back was healed. He scratched his sores and his hands were tied by the instruction of Dr. Emerick. The sore in groin was caused by the boy greasing himself with a strong horse liniment.

Cross examined by Mr. Meyer. This boy does not belong to me, he is my wife's son; was going on nine years last Oct. a year ago when I brought him home; he seemed to be a nice little fellow, a little stubborn, did not send him to school the last six days, was too poor to buy suitable clothes; gave the boy a physic which caused him to break out in sores, gave it to him in Dec. '93. I called Dr. Emerick in to see him; the boy was not afraid of me; the mark on his eye he got the time he had his leg broken; he was bitten in the ear by a dog while playing; I never burned him with a hot iron. The Dr. instructed us to keep him away from the other children; when the officers were there the first time I told them the boy was in Lewistown, I did not want them to know how poor I was. Miss Mary Mayes lived with us and so did Mrs. Dougherty.

By Mr. Dale: I was blacksmithing for the Central R. R. Co.; I left the house at five o'clock in the morning and returned at seven in the evening; I whipped the boy with a small stick, never kicked him.

Mary Harman sworn and examined by Mr. Dale: Geo. came to our place in Oct.; my husband never abused him; I whipped him with a small whip, his lips were hurt while playing with the road cart; he hurt the back of his head by falling on the ice; his back got sore at school. I tied his hands on his back, the Dr. told me to do so, he got his meals three times a day same as rest and pieces between meals.

Cross examined by Mr. Meyer: I know Mary Mayes and Mrs. Dougherty; the boy got sores, I was not the cause of them, they came from a physic; I tied his hands about fifteen minutes before the officers came, was up stairs, did not know they were coming; I never said that his sores were from his father.

Capt. H. H. Montgomery sworn and examined by Mr. Singer: I am the prosecutor in this case. On the 19th of Jan. '94, I was directed by the District Attorney to look up Geo. Harman, who had not been seen for several days. With other officers I went to Axeman, where I was informed by Mr. Harman that the boy had been taken to Lykens in Dauphin Co. by Mr. Spangler; we returned the next day when he told us he had taken Geo. to Lewistown; I insisted in going into the house, and found the boy upstairs lying on a bed covered by an old horse blanket, with his hands tied on his back; he had on a shirt; he asked for an apple and mother refused it. The boy was in a bad condition.

Dr. H. K. Hoy sworn and examined by Singer; I was called to Milton Harman's, in Spring twp. on the 19th day of Jan., '94, by the officers; I found Geo. Harman lying on a dirty bed; I could not tell whether he was colored or not, and was poorly clad; he was covered with sores; I considered it a case of very gross neglect; he seemed ravenously hungry. His condition was brought about by starvation and neglect, marks on his lips might be cuts or sloughed away; I considered the case dangerous; I never heard of salts acting in that way.

Cross examined by Mr. Dale; Family seemed poor. He might have a specific taint of syphilis, it can be inherited from a diseased ancestor.

By Mr. Meyer. I don't think this boy's condition was brought about in any other way than by starvation and neglect.

Dr. J. L. Seibert sworn and examined by Mr. Singer. I first saw Geo. Harman in John E. Linn's office in Bellefonte; I made a full examination of the boy at the poor house, I found him covered from head to foot with sores; he had an issue of pus from different parts of his body; his skin was of a dark muddy appearance. I took nearly a pint of pus from the abscess in his leg; all of his sores healed rapidly; he was at first unable to stand alone, his pulse running at one time 120.

Cross examined by Mr. Dale: I never was to the Harman house; the gums were scurvy; I never expressed an opinion that he had a taint of syphilis or any other veneral trouble in his system.

Geo. Harman examined by the court: Am nine years old; the marks on my lips are from a blow with a club that Milton Harman gave me; the mark on the ear is from a dog bite; Milton Harman cut me on the back with a corn cutter; they tied my hands, they were spiteful; they tied me upstairs for a couple of weeks, there was no one with me.

By Mr. Meyer: Was tied in the cellar to the steps, don't know how long, the cellar was dark and damp, had no clothing; Milton hit me with a club; my teacher was Jennie Twitmire.

By Mr. Dale; People talked to me about this suit, Grandpap Garbrick told me what to say when I got to court; talked to me about the cut on the lips; I did not hurt my lips on the cart, Milton struck me on the mouth in the house on Sunday, I didn't do anything; Milton cut me in the groin with a corn cutter, in Struble's corn field, I was'nt doing anything when he cut me; I never put any medicine on the sore. There were two rooms down stairs and two up; Milton and mother slept down stairs; I never sat up to the table with the rest to eat.

Mary Mayes sworn and examined

Continued on page Five.

CHANGE OF RULES.

The County Divided Into Nine Districts.—New Rules Adopted.

On Tuesday morning there was a meeting of the democratic county committee at the office of Ellis L. Orvis, Esq., the chairman. The purpose of the meeting was to make a reapportionment of the county, upon the vote of 1892 for president, into districts to elect conferees for judicial, senatorial and congressional conferences. According to the rules adopted in the recent years one conferee would be allowed for every 500 democratic votes cast at the last presidential or gubernatorial election. The democratic vote in Centre county in 1892, for Cleveland, was 4,624 which allows it nine conferees and an average of 514 votes for each district.

The following will show the vote of the various precincts that are combined into the different districts:

FIRST DISTRICT.	
Miles E precinct	66
" M precinct	141
" W precinct	76
Haines E precinct	122
Haines W precinct	125—530
SECOND DISTRICT.	
Millheim boro	125
Penn township	192
Gregg E precinct	131
" W "	125—542
THIRD DISTRICT	
Gregg N precinct	77
Potter N "	120
" S "	183
Centre Hall borough	83—465
FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Harris township	144
Ferguson E precinct	158
" W "	55
College E precinct	85
" W "	59—501
FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Halfmoon	45
Patton	70
Taylor	34
Worth	56
Huston	66
Union	59
Unionville	24
Benner	156—503
SIXTH DISTRICT.	
Philipsburg 1st Ward	62
" 2nd "	121
" 3rd "	77
South Philipsburg	27
Rush N precinct	97
" S "	69
Burnside	31
Snow Shoe W P	46—530
SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
SnowShoe E. precinct	91
Boggs N precinct	37
" E "	53
Milesburg	37
Curtin	50
Liberty	101
Howard twp	90
Howard borough	50—512
EIGHTH DISTRICT.	
Marion	89
Walker	195
Spring S precinct	135
" N "	75—489
NINTH DISTRICT.	
Bellefonte N W	133
" S W	196
" W W	54
Boggs W precinct	101
Spring W precinct	64—548

The places of meeting for the various districts have been arranged asfollows: 1st district to meet at Millheim; 2nd at Penn Hall; 3rd at Centre Hall; 4th at State College; 5th at Port Matilda; 6th at Philipsburg; 7th at Howard; 8th at Bellefonte; 9th at Bellefonte.

At a mass meeting held on evening of 24th C. M. Bower, Esq., was elected chairman; Chas. R. Kurtz and George R. Meek, secretaries.

D. F. Fortney, Esq., presented the following to the meeting for their consideration and moved that it be adopted.

At the County Convention which met on the 9th day of August, 1892, and also at the Convention which met an the 8th day of August, 1893, the following was adopted:

"That we recommend to the party, when in mass meeting assembled, that Rule No. 2, of the Rules governing the election of delegates and the county convention, be amended to read as follows to wit:

The election for delegates to represent the different districts in the Annual Democratic County Convention shall be held at the usual place of holding the general election for each district on the Saturday preceeding the second Tuesday of June in each and every year, beginning at three o'clock p. m., yn said day, and continuing until seven o'clock p. m.. The delegates so elected shall meet in County Convention in the Court House at Bellefonte, on the Tuesday following at (12) twelve o'clock M."

Unanimously adopted after remarks by Messrs. Fortney and Heinle.

Committed Suicide.

John B. McMullen, aged about fifty-eight years, committed suicide by hanging himself last Saturday night at Scotia, this county. His body was found suspended in the air from a rope which he had fastened to a stick thrown across a hole in the ceiling of the shanty, and when found had been dead several hours. McMullen had been in bad health for some time and feared death from his illness, so much so, that it is thought to have unbalanced his mind. He was twice married and leaves a wife and daughter. An inquest held rendered a verdict accordingly.

A Desirable Property.

If you want to purchase a good desirable home, don't fail to attend the sale of the Ulrich property, near Tusseyville, on Saturday afternoon, next, May 5, at one o'clock. The property is well located, with good substantial improvements. See advertisement in another column of the REPORTER.

COXEY ARRIVES

THE ARMY ENCAMPED NEAR WASHINGTON.

The Industrials Designated as "Coxey's Fizzle."—No Apprehension Felt at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The President and his cabinet have scarcely given a thought to the gang now camped in the suburbs of Washington known as Coxey's army before its arrival and since as "Coxey's fizzle." While few of these men are what they represent themselves to be—bona fide workingmen out of employment—they have so far proven themselves to be peaceable and law abiding, thus differing from the so-called "industrial armies" in the northwest, the unlawful acts of which have been the principal subjects under discussion at several cabinet meetings. Some of the governors of states would not have felt flattered if they could have heard some of the comments made at these cabinet meetings upon the manner they have dealt with, or rather failed to deal with recent mob lawlessness in their states. The President and cabinet are a unit in the determination to maintain the constitutional power of the government with Federal troops wherever it may be necessary.

"Coxey's fizzle," now encamped as a freak show at Brightwood race track just outside of the city limits, will, unless the programme of Coxey, the chief fakir, be changed, march into the city tomorrow. The gang is not numerous enough to make any trouble, even if they were so disposed. If there were ten times as many of them as there are, there would be no apprehension of trouble in Washington as every precaution has been taken to deal with any infraction of the law. There are about 300 men in the camp and the kind of men they are may be judged from these remarks of one of the thousands who visited the camp yesterday: "If the authorities would issue an order stating that every man in camp would be given a bath, dressed in clean clothes and put to work tomorrow, I would wager ten to one that nine-tenths of them would be gone by morning." He sized them up correctly. At least nine-tenths of them are professional tramps, here only to be fed.

It will be no surprise to many shrewd publishers who have received its Col. Seller's—"Millions in it"—circulars, asking for advertising, to learn that the "Press Claims Co.," of Washington has got into court. Mr. W. R. Hearst, son of the late Senator Hearst, and publisher of the San Francisco *Examiner*, has asked the court to oust John Wedderburn, manager of the above company and of the "Examiner Bureau of Claims," in which Mr. Hearst was a partner, and to appoint a receiver to close up the business. He says that Wedderburn has injured the reputation of the San Francisco *Examiner* by the mismanagement of business intrusted to him by confiding subscribers of that paper, and by advertising to give prizes for inventions; that he has without authority created a large indebtedness and signed a note for $8,000 with the firm's name, and that he has refused to refund money to certain clients, subscribers to the St. Paul Pioneer Press and the Omaha Bee, in accordance with contracts made with them.

Secretary Hoke Smith rejoices in the possession of a backbone of the Cleveland brand, as Mr. Spencer, U. S. Pension agent for Indiana, has discovered. Mr. Spencer lately removed one of his clerks and appointed his sister to the vacency. As soon as the attention of the department was called to the matter—the friends of the discharged clerk made sure that it didn't take long—Mr. Spencer was notified that he must revoke the appointment of his sister, as it was a rule of the department that no pension agent shall appoint a relative to office. Mr. Spencer came to Washington and backed by Senators Voorhees and Turpie and the Representative from his district called on Sec. Smith, but it was useless. The Secretary told him that he did not intend to countenance nepotism in any form, that the Democrats had for years been abusing the Republicans for being guilty of it, and that he was really surprised that any Democrat should desire to follow the practice. Mr. Spencer and his friends saw the point of the argument.

The Republican Senators have been badly demoralized since they learned that it was practically settled that Democratic opposition to the tariff bill would be overcome by friendly concessions. It destroyed their last hope of defeating tariff reform. Senator Harris, who is in charge of the bill, made some very sensible remarks in reply to taunts from Senator Hale, concerning the proposed concessions. He said: "I undertake to assert, with absolute confidence, that there never was in the history of this government a tariff bill framed by either party, there never will be a tariff bill framed by either party, which has not been and will not be a compromise between the conflicting parties, I shall not hesitate to entertain any proposition, and if it makes a reduction from the McKinley law, however objectionable it might be to my own views, I would seize on it. The crucial question is, shall we continue the infamy of the McKinley law or adopt a new bill which is not entirely agreeable to me or to other Senators?"

The agricultural appropriation bill has been reported to the House. It is in line with the rest of the regular appropriation bills in reducing the expenses of the government, carrying $148,000 less than the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

COXEY STARTS FOR THE CAPITOL,

And the Police Start his Leaders to the Lock-up—End of the Farce.

Coxey's army on Tuesday morning started from camp outside of Washington and marched down Pennsylvania avenue, then up to occupy the steps and grounds of the capitol. At the head was pretty, 17-year old Miss Coxex by his divorced wife, on a gay white charger; then came Coxey's generals, Browne and Jones; then came the present Mrs. Coxey with baby Coxey, in a carriage; then came a played out band trying to toot "Hail Columbia" and the "Star Spangled Banner." Next and last came the Commonweal army, about 600 strong, about half of which had been gathered from among Washington's idlers. Mounted police preceded the show and followed along the sides and rear. Great crowds had assembled near and on the capitol grounds to see the army of tramps, and there was considerable hooting and jeering and some cheering along the route, from the crowd, and the marching tramps looked a little "skeery."

Arrived at the capitol grounds, Coxey was told by a mounted policeman his parade could not enter there; he protested, said he was an American citizen, and all that, and finally went off "to see about it"; in the mean time "generals" Browne and Jones and the head of the army got to the entrance, and here mounted police stopped them and told them there could be no parading inside and no speech-making from the capitol steps. The generals said they would go in, and looking for a favorable place jumped over the stone wall, and the two generals disappeared among the crowd inside for a few moments and the police galloped thro the entrance.

"General" Coxey had made his way to the capitol steps and had taken his hat off to begin a speech; but a policeman was there and told him he must not; he said he would, and then the police grabbed him and hustled him off the steps. The "general" made no resistance.

The police then went for "generals" Browne and Jones; Brown resisted and got a good taste of the policemen's clubs, when Jones came to help him and after a little scuffle the police had both under arrest and put them into the lock-up until they got out under bail. The tramps that were mustered into the army from the city then scattered off, and the original army, some over 300, went into a new, damp and unpleasant camp outside the city.

And this winds up the Coxey show.

A State Ticket Nominated.

The Populists held their state convention in Harrisburg on Tuesday and nominated the following ticket:

For Governor, J. T. Ailman, of Juniata county, lecturer of the grangers.

For Lieut. Governor: J. B. Akin, of Washington county.

For Sec. of Internal Affairs: Abram Louder, of Erie county.

For Aud. General: W. M. Desher, of Berks.

Some votes were cast for our esteemed neighbor, bro. Rhone, for governor. A resolution was passed strongly endorsing Coxey. The party making a bid can, no doubt, buy out this Populist shanty, that's what it is intended for, we presume.

A Girl's Opinion of Boys.

A little girl wrote the following composition: "Boys are men that have not got as big as their papas, and girls are young women that will be young ladies by and by. Man was made before woman. When God looked at Adam, He said to Himself: "Well I guess I can do better if I try again," and then he made Eve. God liked Eve so much better than Adam that there have been more women ever since. Boys are a trouble. They are wearing on everything but soap. If I had my way, half the boys in the world would be little girls, and the rest would be dolls. My papa is so nice that I guess he must have been a little girl when he was a little boy.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE TOP NOTCH REACHED.

A Remarkable War Souvenir Offered Absolutely Free.—Read this Carefully.

The top notch of enterprise and liberality has been reached by the Pittsburg *Times*, which announces that every one of its sixty thousand subscribers, and all who will become regular readers before Saturday, May 12, will be presented with the First Part of the most remarkable Art Portfolio of the year. The work referred to is "Frank Leslie's Scenes and Portraits of the Civil War," which will furnish a complete and authentic history of the conflict between the States in pictures drawn on the spot and in descriptive prose. The First Part will be delivered free to all readers of the Pittsburg *Times* in exchange for the first six coupons, and the other twenty-nine parts will be furnished in exchange for six coupons clipped from the *Times* and ten cents for each part.

There will be thirty parts, twenty-six of which will be devoted to illustrations and four to reading matter. Each of the first twenty-six parts will contain sixteen illustrations, making a total of four hundred and sixteen in the complete volume. Short descriptions will accompany the pictures in each part. The pictures were made on the scene of battle by the most famous artist of the time, and can therefore be relied upon as absolutely accurate. The work will be a supplement to every written history, portraying as it does the striking incidents of battle, and giving the likenesses of the leaders whose names were on every lip in the days of strife. Here the veterans will find the past recalled, and here the young may gain inspiration to emulate their patriotism and devotion.

The Pittsburg *Times* deserves thanks for placing this splendid history within reach of the people at nominal cost, and its proposed free drstribution of the First Part to all its readers is generosity without parallel. If you are not a reader of the *Times*, order it from your news agent at once. If there is no agent for the *Times* in your locality, write to the *Times*, Pittsburg, Pa., for terms to clubs and agents.

The Right Medicine.

It isn't drugs or medicine that is needed all; it is plenty of the purest air that can be had. Open the windows and doors, clean out the cellar and ventilate it thoroughly, remove the dampness, the mustiness, the ancient odor, the smell of decay, which greets the nostrils when one enters from the health giving atmosphere out of doors. Never mind if the outer air bears the gas house, the manufactory, or some other unpleasant place; it is also mingled with health and strength giving forces of nature, and is certainly better for the human system than the same air which has been shut up and contaminated for an indefinite period, with no chace for purification. Don't mind even if a little dust is brought in dust is not half so bad as disease.

Discard Bangs.

A New York exchange says that a physician there advises mothers to discard bangs, even for their smallest daughters, these very little giris being the only ones whom fashion, at the moment, permits to wear them. There are, it seems, sensitive nerves about the eyebrows which are weakened when the hair is long enough to rest upon them.

These nerves directly concern the sight, and that important function is more or less tampered with by this constant though slight weight of hair. And another physician inveighs against another practice, which has never been regarded as having any especially serious effects—that of having night lights in children's bedrooms. This he pronounces very injurious. Instead of allowing the optic nerves the perfect rest afforded by darkness, the light keeps them in perpetual stimulation, with the result of causing the brain and the rest of the nervous system to suffer.

Receipts for Shoe Dressing.

Here are two receipts for making a dressing for shoes. No. 1 is as follows: Take two drams of spermaceti oil, three ounces of good molasses and four of finely powdered ivory black and stir them together thoroughly. Then stir in half a pint of good vinegar, and the dressing is ready for use. It gives a bright, clean surface and makes the shoes black almost like new.

The second dressing is for rainy weather and is said to make the shoes waterproof: Take an ounce of beeswax, an ounce of turpentine and a quarter of an ounce of Burgundy pitch. Put them into half a pint of cotton-seed oil and melt together over a slow fire, peing careful that the mixture does not take fire.

—Do you want a fine dress shoe at a low figure? Mingle, Bellefonte, has them. Latest styles and shapes.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show that Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

WHILE in Louisville a few days ago, said Gerald Hastings, traveller for a Cincinnati jewelry house, to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reporter, I found one of my customers in a great stew over the loss of a couple of valuable diamonds, which, however, he recovered the next day under peculiar circumstances. The stones had been laid on his desk in an envelope with the end torn off. A commercial traveller had come in and laid his samples out on the desk. When he was gone and the porter had cleaned up the office the diamonds were missed. They must have been knocked on to the floor. The travelling man was above suspicion. The porter was called. He had swept the office and emptied the contents into the dirt bin. A rush was made for the bin. The street cleaning wagon had taken away the dirt. Then there was a rush to the dump. It was growing dark. The spot about where the last eight or ten loads were dumped was marked and a watchman put to guard the place. Next day twenty loads of this dirt was carted back to the alley in the rear of the merchant's home and ten men with sieves put to work to search the refuse. The merchant stood anxiously by. Load after load was examined without result, and there was actually but one sieve full left to search when in it the envelope, dirty and bedraggled, was found, and in it the precious sparklers. The men were liberally rewarded.

AT the Bicetre Hospital, in Paris, says the London Daily News, the well-known surgeon, M. Landry, has performed a curious operation on a workman of Belgian nationality. The Belgian, it appears, got drunk a short time ago, and was taken to the police station at Gentilly when in a state of utter helplessness. While he was in the cells another drunkard, a mechanical engineer named Machant, was brought in in a state bordering on delirium tremens. Machant was in a terribly excited state, and he attacked his fellow-prisoner with extraordinary ferocity, striking him and, horrible to relate, biting off both his ears. When he came to himself Machant became very penitent, and asked to be taken to the bedside of his victim, who was now in the Bicetre Hospital, in order to ask his forgiveness. Dr. Landry, who was there, said: "Should you like to give him back his ears?" "Certainly," said the man. "Then," said the doctor, "let me cut a couple of small slips of flesh from your arm, and it can be done." The man consented and the doctor did as he had suggested. The pieces of flesh he shaped as well as he could to the likeness of a pair of ears, and joined them to the wounded places. According to the latest accounts the operation has been a complete success.

JOHN D. FOWLER is credited with being one of the most truthful men in Sullivan County, New York, despite the fact that he is a chronic fisherman. He caught a turtle one day that weighed 200 pounds and he carried it to his woodshed, where he tied it for the night. The creature was strong enough to break away and in the morning was nowhere to be found. A few days later while fishing John caught this big turtle again. This time John got his catch well in hand, and, profiting by his former lesson, decided not to trust him to the woodshed. It was taken to the barn and there John secured it to a post of the structure with an ox chain. "There, you old critter," said he, "I've got you for keeps this time. If you get away you'll have to take the barn with you." And John went to bed and dreamed of the neat little sum that would come to him through the sale of the snapper. He was up early the next morning and went at once to the barn. He did't have to open the door in entering. He just walked in through the gap left by the displacement of the whole side of the structure. The snapper had pulled down the east end of the barn and made off with the heavy iron chain.

ONE of the most wonderful productions of the vegetable kingdom is the "snake nut" of British Guiana. It is found growing in great profusion in that country and specimens of it can occasionally be purchased through the regular curiosity dealers of our large cities. Up to within the past dozen years this vegetable oddity was scarcely known to the botanists of this country and Europe, the first specimens of it seen in America being some sent to Professor Ward about twenty years ago, but they were not generally found in the cabinets of curiosity hunters until some years later. These wonderful nuts vary in size, some being as large as a big apple; others about the size of an average walnut. The shape of the shell or outside portion of the nut gives no hint of what the kernel is like, for it is the form of that part of the nut which gives it its name. If the nut be cracked and the meat carefully removed, it will be found to be a miniature boa constrictor in every detail, the mimic creature appearing to be coiled up and asleep. While the nut is unripe this kernel can be uncoiled, making the resemblance to the body, head and tail and fang of a reptile most extraordinary.

THE Philadelphia Press publishes the following account of a recent singular disturbance in an organ loft: An eight-inch trout got into the organ of the Holy Trinity parish house last Wednesday night, and besides paying for its escapade with its life it put the organ's tuner to a great deal of worry and trouble, and it came near to interrupting the services that were just about to begin when its presence was discovered. Michael H. Cross plays the Holy Trinity parish house organ. When he got to the building last Wednesday night he thought that he would see if his instrument was in good shape. He touched the keys and then he soon saw that it would not play at all. Something had to be done at once; it was almost time for the services to begin. So he sent off, post haste, for the tuner. Mr. Anchor answered his urgent message in person. He diagnosed the seat of the trouble to be in the valve of the water motor. Mr. Anchor fished around in the valve and found a fish that measured eight good inches. He pulled the trout out and the organ was all right again at once. The trout died as soon as it was taken out of the valve.

D. W. BLUMENTHAL, an eighteen year old lawyer's clerk of New York, did a sharp piece of work the other day. The firm for which he works wanted papers served on Mrs. Rosalie Schoenberg, wife of the manager of the Thalia Theatre, and for months has been making vain efforts to do it. The boss of the firm asked the boy if he could not serve the papers. The lad took them and sailed up to the Thalia Theatre. He noticed a sign outside saying that "supes" were wanted. He called on the stage manager and was engaged to play the part of a Roman soldier in "Julius Caesar," which a great German tragedian was playing there. He performed the part satisfactorily several nights before he discovered Mrs. Schoenberg. The curtain fell on the death scene one night, and Mrs. Schoenberg ran out upon the stage to give some orders. One of the soldiers stepped up to her and pulled from his tin breastplate a legal document and handed it to her. It was young Blumenthal, and so Mrs. Schoenberg was served with the order requiring her to show cause why she should not be punished for contempt.

A SHORT time ago Rufus Farrar of Upton, Me., along with his young son, shouldered his axe and started for his wood lot. After they had proceeded for some distance the bright eyes of the boy espied a curious hole beneath the trunk of a partly overturned tree. "Say, father, what's that hole?" asked the youngster. The elder walked towards the dark opening and entered. Suddenly the earth seemed to slide out from under his feet and he fell a short distance, striking upon something soft. The something was a living body, for with a deep growl it wriggled out from beneath Mr. Farrar and rose up. In the dim light he saw that it was a big bear. In a moment he was upon his feet, his axe upraised, and as the bear advanced, he smashed the weapon upon the animal's head. The blow cleft the skull. Mr. Farrar says that the animal had not recovered from its winter torpor, and that had it been in its natural state he certainly would have been torn to pieces.

THOMAS F. CUNNINGHAM, prominent in society at Manchester, N. H., is the victim of strange persecution at the hands of some unknown woman, who is making life a burden to him. A year ago she flooded him with letters. This continued six months. Then her mischievousness assumed another phase. One day last week all the hackmen in the city called at his house at the same hour in response to orders. A medicine concern wrote to thank him for his photograph and testimonial, and another concern answered his supposed letter of inquiry as to a cure for drunkenness. The State insane asylum authorities wrote to say that he would be admitted to that institution, and the officials of the poor farm that he would be cared for at the expense of the county. The same mysterious woman was responsible for all these communications, for she had written over his signature asking for information, and the replies were genuine.

A LION tamer has been brought into court by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of London on the charge of "cruelly beating, ill treating, and torturing a certain animal, to wit, a lion." Lions were in a cage wherein a woman executed a serpentine dance, and were whipped and irritated to a state of bad temper to make them sufficiently wild to gratify the vulgar taste of the public. The prosecution alleged that, the lion, being dependent on man for food and sustenance and under his dominion, could not be regarded as feræ naturæ. The lion tamer hustled the lions about with a whip and a pole, in order to give an excitement to the lady's dance. The judgment of the court was that the lion could not be made into a domestic animal within the meaning of the act, and the lion tamer was discharged.

THE authorities of the Asylum of Sainte-Anne in Paris are greatly interested in a patient who is entirely sane in all respects but two—one an incontrollable impulse to bark like a dog and to otherwise imitate "all the modulations of the canine voice;" the other a passion for the number three. Everything must for him be in threes. Before his confinement it was necessary for him to buy three hats or whatever it might be, if he wanted one, and if he went "a la chasse," to carry three guns. If he required a whole bottle of wine at dinner instead of merely three glasses, he could not stop at the one bottle, he had to consume two more. It is recorded that when a dentist had occasion to draw two of his teeth, he insisted on parting with a perfectly sound one to make up the tale.

MRS. SARAH MORRIS, of Union, Ind., has entered a claim against the government for $20,000 damages for sufferings she endured from being captured by the Indians. In 1863, while a young woman, she and her husband moved to Montana. In a short time afterward a band of Cheyenne Indians raided their home and killed her husband and seven other men who were there. Mrs. Morris took her little babe and ran into the brush, but the Indians followed and captured her. They murdered her child, but kept her, and after about a year exchanged her to the soldiers for coffee and sugar. If her claim be allowed the money will be paid out of funds due to the Indians.

ONE of the smallest offices in New York City is that occupied by an electric contracting firm in the Havemeyer Building. The office is four feet wide and eight feet long. But there is not in the arrangement of desks and furniture an inch of waste space. Even the electric radiator which heats it is small and out of the way. It is reported that in these lilliputian quarters the firm does a business of $75,000 a year.

CAPTAIN CHARLES BENTON, of St. Louis, paid $1 to his son for a mud turtle which had the date 1814 engraved on his shell. The Captain was much pained the next day to find his enterprising boy in the back yard engaged in making young turtles old with the aid of a jack knife and sand paper. Negotiations with several prominent citizens who wanted aged turtles as curiosities were broken off.

SIR HENRY HASCOMBE, of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, has a peculiar affection which the doctors are unable to explain or cure. Once every month a brown spot appears on the back of his left hand, and from this a stream of blood exudes for twelve hours. The strange affliction has so weakened and worried him that his life is despaired of.

WAGNER M. FOULK, of Berwind, Pa., has one blue eye and one brown eye. The vision of the blue one is telescopic and of the brown one microscopic, so when he wants to see a small speck, or a man across the street, he has to go one eye on it.

A MILLIONAIRE of Vienna has left provision in his will for the constant illumination of the vault wherein he now lies. An electric light is to be kept burning for a year, and even the coffin is to be lighted in the interior by electricity.

QUAINT old customs still survive in many parts of England. In Ely Place, Holborn, a watchman cries the hours nightly with the same formula in use for centuries past: "Past one o'clock and a cold, wet morning."

Chief of the Comanches.

Quanah Parker is chief of the Comanches, says the Little Rock Gazette. Years ago a wagon train was attacked in Texas by the raiding and marauding Comanches and all but one infant girl killed. She was raised by the chief and married his son, who, at the death of his father, was also chief. The rangers defeated the Indians in a battle and captured the woman and her infant child. She could only talk Comanche and had almost lost all resemblance to the white race. She was taken to her people, but she longed for her Indian home and her husband, and soon pined away and died. The child was put at school and was being raised as a white child. He was called by the name his mother was always saying "Quanah," the name of his father. A bitter warfare was all this time kept up unremittingly. It is history that there was always war on the border. At length they succeeded in recapturing the child. He was much more like a white person in looks than his mother after her long captivity, and he also had the ways and education of a white man. He was chief when his father died and has been for a number of years. He held the surname of his mother, having an Indian given name and an English surname. Owing to his education and his mother's treatment while with them, he has always been friendly to the whites. He has done much to make peace, and is trying to civilize his tribe. He favors and works hard with his people for allotment in severalty of their lands, and the sale of the surplus to the government. He recognizes the advantages to his people from contact with the white man, and if the Comanches ever amount to anything in civilization it will be due to the efforts of Quanah Parker.

Queer Custom in a Boston Church.

In accordance with a custom in England that the king's cabinet must retire from office when the sovereign himself either abdicates or dies, so that the new sovereign may not be hampered in any way by advisers who might be adverse to his policy, and which has been adopted by the Central Congregational Society an election of deacons took place last evening, owing to a change of pastor. The old board was re-elected. The deacons are J. A. Denison, T. H. Russell and J. A. Bennett. The board will probably be increased to six members in the coming fall. The custom is believed to be unique in the church government of Congregational churches, and was brought about by a church quarrel back in the fifties, when two or three deacons belonged to a minority which wanted to be rid of the pastor. In order to prevent future disturbance of this nature on account of combative deacons, it was agreed that all the deacons should annually vacate with a change of pastors.—[Bostor Transcript.

COUNTERFEITING COINS

TROUBLE CAUSED BY MAKERS OF FALSE MONEY.

A Business That Flourishes--Minting Counterfeit Silver in Bed Rooms "Sweating" Gold Pieces.

Though the business of counterfeiting paper money in this country has been brought practically to an end, the coining of false silver and gold—more especially the former—is a more flourishing industry now than ever before. The imitation of gold pieces is done chiefly on the Pacific slope, where the yellow metal is commonly handled as currency. In the East there is comparatively little of it in circulation, and for that reason such of it as passes from hand to hand is closely scrutinized. No really first-rate counterfeit of a gold coin is at present extant, says Chief Drummond of the Secret Service.

The game practiced by a gang captured in Chicago the other day was wholly new. They made money by clipping double eagles in a manner as ingenious as it was novel. The process consisted in slicing off a rim from each $20 gold piece, as a tire might be removed from a wheel. The corrugated edge, called the "reeding," being removed incidentally, the mutilated coin was then re-reeded in a machine. Thus its appearance was perfectly restored, only the diameter being altered. Nothing wrong with it was discoverable by the casual observer. Of course, the faces were unaltered.

The persons engaged in this remunerative enterprise, for the sake of prudence, contented themselves with moderate profits. They took care not to rob any single coin of more than $1 of its intrinsic value. Nevertheless they were caught after having treated and restored to circulation 600 double eagles, representing $12,000.

In their aim for modest gains these people imitated sweaters of gold coin, who are usually satisfied with stealing about 75 cents worth of metal from each $20 piece. Employing the electric battery, this process removes a thin coat from the entire surface of the double eagle, which to the average individual, has as good an appearance as before it underwent the operation. It is only the trained eye that takes note of a suspicious brightness, while to the touch the normal irregularities seem to be smoothed down. A method preferred by other criminals is to cut a hole in the edge of the coin, through which a part of the metal from the interior is taken out by boring. The cavity is then filled with lead and the place where the opening was is concealed with a coating of gold. This is a sort of "drift" mining on a very small scale, but yielding sure results, the ore being 90 per cent pure.

While the counterfeiting of gold is not conducted on an extensive scale, the business of making false silver coins is going on continually all over the United States. The attractiveness of the industry consists largely in its simplicity. It requires little skill and no apparatus worth mentioning. Anybody can make a plaster-of-paris mold from a cartwheel dollar, and thus turn out likenesses of the coin, using a mixture of base metals as raw material. Recipes for mixtures suitable for the purpose are passed about in penitentiaries and other penal institutions. In fact petty counterfeiters are mostly educated in prisons. Having learned the trade while in durance vile, new apprentices start in for themselves as soon as they are set at liberty. In this way chiefly has knowledge of the art been spread.

The immigrants whom Uncle Sam so hospitably welcomes to these shores are very frequently criminals in esse or in posse. Many of them find congenial employment in imitating the national currency. This applies particularly to Italians. Two-thirds of the foreign counterfeiters in this country are of that nationality. They do the work largely in their bedrooms, melting the metallic composition in a pot on the stove and filling the molds with a pewter ladle. The "stuff" is shoved to a great extent by venders of peanuts and fruit. They enjoy exceptional facilities for getting rid of bogus dimes and quarters. In dealing with these peddlers one does well to scrutinize one's change closely. Recently a number of such peripatetic merchants were brought to justice in Chicago. The district attorney there procured some of his evidence by handing a dollar to a banana man in payment for a ten-cent purchase. The entire lot of silver returned to him was counterfeit.

A safer method, commonly adopted by the Italians for passing bad silver is that in which the boodle carrier figures. His title sufficiently describes the part he takes in the performance. Following along behind the man who acts as "shover," he keeps the latter supplied with a single coin at a time. The "shover," having got rid of one, meets his confederate at the next corner and receives another. If caught, he has no other counterfeit money in his possession and can plead ignorance.

False money is largely circulated in the south, where almost anything that bears a reasonably close resemblance to the national currency is readily accepted.

Several dangerous silver counterfeits are in general circulation in this country at present. The most successful of them all is the "hard dollar," as it is called. It is such a perfect imitation of the original coin that its appearance will deceive an expert on close examination. Even acid test it withstands. Though a couple of grains light, abrasion might be supposed to account for that. In short, there is no way of proving it bad except to cut deep into it and then apply the acid. Obviously, it would scarcely be practicable to employ this method of inquiry with every "plunk" that one handles. This piece, which may be considered the finest coin counterfeit ever produced, was struck with dies and afterward plated in silver. Of the latter metal it has a coating worth 20 cents. In imitation silver powdered glass is ordinarily utilized to give the requisite ring.—[Washington Star.

THE MARIPOSA "WHALE."

Some Exploits of Asberry Wills, a Giant California Hunter.

Steps are being taken here, says a Fresno (Cal.) letter to the New York Sun, to erect a monument to Asberry Wills, the famed Mariposa giant, who used to whip bears single-handed and who could lift more than Sandow, and was altogether more formidable in his way than Corbett.

He was most famous of all California's strong men, and was probably the most phenomenal man in his successes as a hunter ever known on the Pacific coast. Asberry died over a dozen years ago, and his body lies in a rocky defile near the edge of King's Canon. The determination on the part of some California pioneers to build a monument to his memory has caused many remarkable stories of his prowess to be related. His phenomenal strength, coupled with his exploits in the Sierras, are fresh in the minds of the Argonauts.

Asberry was born in Mariposa county, and at the age of seventeen years stood six feet four inches in his stocking feet, and was at once entitled to and received the sobriquet of the "Butterfly Whale." The word "butterfly" was the translation of Mariposa, which in Spanish means butterfly. The name was originally bestowed to the county because of the very large number of curious butterflies there. The "Whale" was of fine physique, proportionately built, and with eyes as sharp as an eagle's. His hair and beard was as black as a raven's wing, and he always wore quantities of both.

The "Whale's" beard when he was twenty-three, reached to his hunting belt, and it is a fact attested by many pioneers that he could, and often did, tie on his sombrero with his moustache. He had some humor in his character, and this, combined with his great daring and strength and commanding presence, made him welcome in all the cabins and camps. The strange man was always accompanied by two companions, whom he designated as "Old Hell-in-the Brush" and "Heart Deep." The former was a magnificent London twist rifle-bore gun, which carried an ounce ball. It weighed eighteen pounds, and was an old-fashioned muzzle loader, but never in any way went back on the name bestowed on it by the "Butterfly Whale." "Heart Deep" was a huge double-edged steel dirk weighing eleven pounds, which the "Whale" wielded as easily as the average man would a penknife.

These weapons he always took with him on all his trips between Mount Lyell and Mineral King, and many were the thrilling experiences he had in that part of Fresno county. These experiences occupied in all twelve years.

On one occasion, while on a hunting trip on the south fork of King's river, he came to a meadow and concluded to fence off a little of it for the use of his mustangs. He and the single companion with him began felling the trees. By some miscalculation one of the trees fell in a different direction from what was expected, and caught the friend of the giant, crushing him to the earth. It had been a very lofty tree, was two feet thick where it caught the unfortunate man, and was almost as heavy as lead. But the "Whale" was equal to the emergency. Concentrating all his giant strength, he lifted the trunk from the crushed and bleeding form. The man soon died of his injuries, but his last hours were much easier by reason of the feat of his giant friend. Many other feats of strength were performed by him at different times. His lifting power was nine times his own weight, or 1,800 pounds.

One of his most phenomenal feats of strength, combined with his great presence of mind in time of danger, was illustrated while he was on the middle fork of King's river prospecting for gold. Just before dusk one evening he espied a six-months-old grizzly, weighing fully 200 pounds, on a shelving ledge of rock asleep. The "Whale" said he would capture the beautiful thing alive, and began to steal up on it. His companion, Lewis, advised him that he had better shoot it, but the "Whale" said he would enjoy the fun. At this Lewis climbed a tree to be out of any possible scrimmage. The giant advanced cautiously up to the edge of the ledge and grasped the young grizzly by its hind feet. The bear woke, was astonished, and for the first time in its life summoned all its young strength in a desperate battle. It chanced that the edge of the boulder on which the "Whale", stood was sloping and he could not get a firm foothold. A fearful struggle ensued, and at length both bear and man rolled off into the copse of yerba buena and fern. The brute was powerful and set up a yelling.

This called the mother, a huge grizzly, only a few rods away from the brush. She came twenty feet at a bound, growling terribly, and with eyes blazing like fire. Lewis, from his perch in the tree, tried to shoot her and fired several times. In rolling over with the bear the "Whale" had come up on top. He realized immediately his precarious position, and, grabbing the cub by its heels, he swung it with prodigious force, by a powerful swing of his great arms, against the giant grizzly. Its head struck the fierce brute square in the mouth, and its bruised and bleeding form dropped from his hands. Quicker than it would be possible to tell it the "Whale" had jumped to the fore and buried the eleven pounds of steel of "Heart Deep" in the vitals of the old bear, killing her immediately. Lewis clambered down from his tree and looked in vain for marks of his bullets. He had not hit the bear at all. "Heart Deep" alone had done the work.

The giant of Mariposa only met one enemy to which he was forced to succumb. Mountain fever at last seized his powerful frame, his mind departed, and soon the reaper wrapped his thick, mysterious mantle of eternity about him. On the left bank of the deep and sombre King's River canon, beneath a few feet of granite soil and the shade of a wide-spreading juniper, wrapped in his hunting garb, unswept, unconfined, and unsung, except in local tradition, lies the hero of Mariposa, and above his grave is only this inscription: "The Whale."

Expert Evidence as to Poison.

"I have made a specialty of reading everything published relating to every poisoning case that figures in the courts," said Dr. Frederick M. Endlich, of California, to me. "It isn't a fad with me exactly, but I have an idea that a great many innocent people are convicted of killing their fellow man by the use of poison. They are convicted upon circumstantial evidence. I had an experience a few years ago that taught me a lesson and opened my eyes a bit. I had been off prospecting in Colorado. On reaching Denver, not feeling well, I consulted a physician. He diagnosed my case malaria and gave me a prescription containing arsenic. He treated me for a couple of days, and as my business was pressing I hurried on to San Francisco. When I got to 'Frisco I was in pretty bad shape and went at once to my old physician. He saw at once that my trouble was not malaria, but indigestion. The next day when I called on him he looked at me keenly and said:

"Endlich, have you been trying to kill yourself?"

"No," I answered. "What is the matter?"

"I have discovered strong traces of poison in your system."

Then I remembered my Denver doctor's prescription for malaria and all was made clear. He had, it seems, given me arsenic in small quantities, and as none of it had digested it had accumulated in my stomach. Of course, when my digestive apparatus did resume work there was enough arsenic inside of me to kill a horse. The doctor worked over me for a week before I was out of danger. Suppose I had been taken ill at a country tavern just after eating and died before help could arrive. The post mortem would have revealed poison and suspicion might have fallen upon my wife or any of my friends who had happened to be near me at the time. They might have had hard work to establish their innocence. Since then I have taken more or less interest in poisoning cases."—[New York Press.

Greatly Surprised.

Lieutenant Blank of the army is six feet four inches tall, and tips the scale at two hundred and fifty pounds. He was stationed for many years in Washington, attached to a scientific bureau of the government, his writings being well known to the scientific world.

Much of his writing was done evenings at home, and he would sometimes carry home necessary reference books, and return them to his office at will. One morning he gathered together several, none of them very small, and putting them under his arm, started for his office.

In the course of his walk he was brought face to face with a very black little negro, who, with arms akimbo, chin dropped, and his shining black eyes filled with wonder, had planted himself directly in front of Lieutenant Blank.

Before the gentleman had time to do more than take in this apparition of darkness, the little "piccaninny" had thrown back his head so as to be able to gaze up into the lieutenant's face, and in a tone of comical amazement exclaimed:

"Gude gracious, mister, is you gwine to school?"—Youth's Companion.

Chewing Gum's Mission.

Gum has at last found its mission. An eminent M. D. recently gave it as his opinion that in fevers where patients were fed largely upon liquid foods, the salivary glands, from inaction, became partially paralyzed. To counteract this, which was sure to lead to indigestion and a dyspeptic condition of the stomach, this doctor recommends that the patient be made to chew gum. This, he said, would make the salivary glands act, and yet not give the stomach work on solids, which would be the case if food were being masticated instead. This eminent authority did not state, however, that it is not necessary to chew gum outside the privacy of one's own chamber.—[Detroit Free Press.

The prejudice against opals appears to be disappearing.

Oilcloth.

Oilcloth cannot be saved from cracking when exposed to the sun. Any desired color in ground paint mixed with boiled linseed-oil will renew the surface when worn or cracked.

A Means Out of the Difficulty.

Any strain or bending of the back for any length of time leaves it in a weakened condition. A means out of the difficulty is always handy and cheap. Do as was done by Mr. Herman Schwaygel, Aberdeen, S. D., who says that for several years he suffered with a chronic stitch in the back, and was given up by doctors. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil completely cured him. Also Mr. John Lucas Elnora, Ind., says that for several years he suffered with pains in the back, and one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured him.

"The Telescope's Mystery" was the subject of a lecture delivered in Chicago the other night. Anybody could see through it.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

Ada—I understand Blanche is to marry into an old family. Ida—The oldest that was to be had for the money.

SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROAT, etc., should try "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," a simple but sure remedy. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cents.

A minister, having some of his old sermons was asked what he had in his package. "Dried tongue," was the reply.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O

It was a Manitoba high school boy who said there were four zones—frigid, horrid, temperate and intemperate.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

It is tarnal hard to keep soul and body together. But it is harder to keep your mouth together.

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., $1

Japan is making electrical machinery.

Mr. M. Symons
Baltimore, Md.

Run Down

That Tired Feeling--Severe Headaches, No Appetite

Six Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Bring Back New Life.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs—Before using Hood's Sarsaparilla I was frequently sick and did not know what was the matter with me. One day I would feel so tired I could hardly stand, the next I would have a severe headache and so on, not knowing what the next day would bring forth. I did not have any appetite and

Was Greatly Run Down.

I tried a good many medicines but they did me no good. Having heard a great deal about Hood's Sarsaparilla I decided to try a bottle.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

I am glad to say I soon felt better. I have now used six bottles and feel as well as ever. It has been of great benefit to me as I have regained my appetite and

Now Enjoy Good Health.

I can strongly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent blood medicine." M. SYMONS, 55 Aisquith St., Baltimore, Maryland.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25 cents.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

LNU 18

OUR RING CURES RHEUMATISM.
100,000 sold in 1893. A free trial of these Rings is given. Write for particulars. Warren & Co., Hadlyme, Conn

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $5, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

PATENTS—THOMAS P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C. No atty's fee until Patent obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has **cured thousands.** It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Fairest of the Fair."

TEXT: "*He is altogether lovely.*"—Solomon's Song v., 16.

The human race has during centuries been improving. For awhile it deflected and degenerated, and from all I can read for ages the whole tendency was toward barbarism, but under the ever widening and deepening influence of Christianity the tendency is now in the upward direction. The physical appearance of the human race is seventy-five per cent. more attractive than in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. From the pictures on canvas and the faces and forms in sculpture of those who were considered the grand looking men and the attractive women of 200 years ago I conclude the superiority of the men and women of our time. Such looking people of the past centuries as painting and sculpture have presented as fine specimens of beauty and dignity would be in our time considered deformity and repulsiveness complete. The fact that many men and women in antediluvian times were eight and ten feet high tended to make the human race obnoxious rather than winning. Such portable mountains of human flesh did not add to the charms of the world.

But in no climate and in no age did there ever appear any one who in physical attractiveness could be compared to Him whom my text celebrates thousands of years before He put His infantile foot on the hill back of Bethlehem. He was and is altogether lovely. The physical appearance of Christ is, for the most part, an artistic guess. Some writers declare Him to have been a brunette or dark complexioned. St. John, of Damascus, writing 1100 years ago, and so much nearer than ourselves to the time of Christ, and hence with more likelihood of accurate tradition, represents Him with beard black, and curly eyebrows joined together, and "yellow complexion, and long fingers like His mother." An author, writing 1500 years ago, represents Christ as a blond: "His hair is the color of wine and golden at the root, straight and without luster, but from the level of the ears, curling and glossy, and divided down the center after the fashion of the Nazarenes. His forehead is even and smooth, His face without blemish and enhanced by a tempered bloom, His countenance ingenuous and kind. Nose and mouth are in no way faulty. His beard is full, of the same color as His hair and forked in form; His eyes blue and extremely brilliant."

My opinion is, it was a Jewish face. His mother was a Jewess, and there is no womanhood on earth more beautiful than Jewish womanhood. Alas that He lived so long before the daguerrean and photographic arts were born, or we might have known His exact features. I know that sculpture and painting were born long before Christ, and they might have transferred from olden times to our times the forehead, the nostril, the eye, the lips of our Lord.

Phidias, the sculptor, put down his chisel of enchantment 500 years before Christ came. Why did not some one take up that chisel and give us the side face or full face of our Lord? Polygnotis, the painter, put down his pencil 400 years before Christ. Why did not some one take it up and give us at least the eye of our Lord—the eye, that sovereign of the face? Dionysius, the literary artist who saw at Heliopolis, Egypt, the strange darkening of the heavens at the time of Christ's crucifixion near Jerusalem, and not knowing what it was, but describing it as a peculiar eclipse of the sun, and saying, "Either the Diety suffers or sympathizes with some sufferer," that Dionysius might have put his pen to the work and drawn the portrait of our Lord. But, no; the fine arts were busy perpetuating the form and appearance of the world's favorites only, and not the form and appearance of the peasantry, among whom Christ appeared.

It was not until the fifteenth century, or until more than 1400 years after Christ, that talented painters attempted by pencil to give us the idea of Christ's face. The pictures before that time were so offensive that the council at Constantinople forbade their exhibition. But Leonardo da Vinci, in the fifteenth century, presented Christ's face on two canvases, yet the one was a repulsive face and the other an effeminate face. Raphael's face of Christ is a weak face. Albert Durer's face of Christ was a savage face. Titian's face of Christ is an expressionless face. The mightiest artists, either with pencil or chisel, have made signal failure in attempting to give the forehead, the cheek, the eyes, the nostril, the mouth of our blessed Lord.

But about His face I can tell you something positive and beyond controversy. I am sure it was a soulful face. The face is only the curtain of the soul. It was impossible that a disposition like Christ's should not have demonstrated itself in His physiognomy. Kindness as an occasional impulse may give no illumination to the features, but kindness as the lifelong, dominant habit will produce attractiveness of countenance as certainly as the shining of the sun produces flowers. Children are afraid of a scowling or hard-visaged man. They cry out if he proposes to take them. If he try to caress them, he evokes a slap rather than a kiss. All mothers know how hard it is to get their children to go to a man or woman of forbidding appearance. But no sooner did Christ appear in the domestic group than there was an infantile excitement and the youngsters began to struggle to get out of their mothers' arms. They could not hold the children back. "Stand back with those children!" scolded some of the disciples. Perhaps the little ones may have been playing in the dirt, and their faces may not have been clean; or they may not have been well clad, or the disciples may have thought Christ's religion was a religion chiefly for big folks. But Christ made the infantile excitement still livelier by His saying that He liked children better than grown people, declaring, "Except ye become as a little child ye cannot enter into the kingdom of God."

Alas for those people who do not like children! They had better stay out of heaven, for the place is full of them. That, I think, is one reason why the vast majority of the human race die in infancy. Christ is so fond of children that He takes them to Himself before the world has time to despoil and harden them, and so they are now at the windows of the palace and on the doorsteps and playing on the green. Sometimes Matthew or Mark or Luke tells a story of Christ, and only one tells it, but Matthew, Mark and Luke all join in that picture of Christ girdled by children, and I know by what occurred at that time that Christ had a face full of geniality.

Not only was Christ altogether lovely in His countenance, but lovely in His habits. I know, without being told, that the Lord who made the rivers and lakes and oceans was cleanly in His appearance. He disliked the disease of leprosy not only because it was distressing, but because it was not clean, and His curative words were: "I will. Be thou clean." He declared Himself in favor of thoroughly washing and opposed to superficial washing when He denounced the hypocrites for making clean only "the outside of the platter," and He applauds His disciples by saying, "Now are ye clean," and giving directions to those who fasted, among other things, He says, "Wash thy face," and to a blind man whom He was doctoring, "Go, wash in the pool of Siloam," and He Himself actually washed His disciples' feet, I suppose not only to demonstrate His own humility, but probably their feet needed to be washed.

The fact is, the Lord was a great friend of water. I know that from the fact that most of the world is water. But when I find Christ in such constant commendation of water I know He was personally neat, although He mingled much among very rough populations and took such long journeys on dusty highways. He wore His hair long, according to the custom of His land and time, but neither trouble nor old age had thinned or injured His locks, which were never worn shaggy or unkempt. Yea, all His habits of personal appearance were lovely.

Sobriety was also an established habit of His life. In addition to the water, He drank the juice of the grape. When at a wedding party this beverage gave out, He made gallons on gallons of grape juice, but it was as unlike what the world makes in our time as health is different from disease and as calm pulses are different from the paroxysms of delirium tremens. There was no strychnine in that beverage or logwood or nux vomica. The tipplers and the sots who now quote the winemaking in Cana of Galilee as an excuse for the fiery and damning beverages of the nineteenth century forget that the wine at the New Testament wedding had two characteristics—the one that the Lord made it and the other that it was made out of water. Buy all you can of that kind and drink it at least three times a day and send a barrel of it round to my cellar.

You cannot make me believe that the blessed Christ who went up and down healing the sick would create for man that style of drink which is the cause of disease more than all other causes combined, or that He who calmed the maniacs into their right mind would create that style of drink which does more than anything else to fill insane asylums, or that He who was so helpful to the poor would make a style of drink that crowds the earth with pauperism, or that He who came to save the nations from sin would create a liquor that is the source of most of the crime that now stuffs the penitentiaries. A lovely sobriety was written all over His face, from the hair line of the forehead to the bottom of the bearded chin.

Domesticity was also His habit. Though too poor to have a home of His own, He went out to spend the night at Bethany, two or three miles' walk from Jerusalem, and over a rough and hilly road that made it equal to six or seven ordinary miles, every morning and night going to and fro. I would rather walk from here to Central Park, or walk from Edinburgh to Arthur's Seat, or in London clear around Hyde Park, than to walk that road that Christ walked twice a day from Jerusalem to Bethany. But He liked the quietude of home life, and He was lovely in His domesticity.

How He enjoyed handing over the resurrected girl to her father, and reconstructing homesteads which disease or death was breaking up! As the song, "Home, Sweet Home," was written by a man who at that time had no home, so I think the homelessness of Christ added to His appreciation of domesticity.

Furthermore, He was lovely in His sympathies. Now, dropsy is a most distressful complaint. It inflames and swells and tortures any limb or physical organ it touches. As soon as a case of that kind is submitted to Christ, He, without any use of diaphoretics, commands its cure. And what an eye doctor He was for opening the long closed gates of sight to the blue of the sky, and the yellow of the flower and the emerald of the grass! What a Christ He was for cooling fevers without so much as a spoonful of febrifuge, and straightening crooked backs without any pang of surgery, and standing whole choirs of music along the silent galleries of a deaf ear, and giving healthful nervous system to cataleptics! Sympathy! He did not give them stoical advice or philosophize about the science of grief. He sat down and cried for them.

It is spoken of as the shortest verse in the Bible, but to me it is about the longest and grandest, "Jesus wept." Ah, many of us know the meaning of that! When we were in great trouble, some one came in with voluble consolation and quoted the Scripture in a sort of heartless way and did not help us at all. But after awhile some one else came in, and without saying a word sat down and burst into a flood of tears at the sight of our woe, and somehow it helped us right away. "Jesus wept." You see, it was a deeply attached household, that of Mary and Martha and Lazarus. The father and mother were dead, and the girls depended on their brother. Lazarus had said to them: "Now, Mary, now, Martha, stop your worrying. I will take care of you. I will be to you both father and mother. My arm is strong. Girls, you can depend on me!"

But now Lazarus was sick—yea, Lazarus was dead. All broken up, the sisters sit disconsolate, and there is a knock at the door. "Come in," says Martha. "Come in," says Mary. Christ entered, and He just broke down. It was too much for Him. He had been so often and so kindly entertained in that home before sickness and death devastated it that He choked up and sobbed aloud, and the tears trickled down the sad face of the sympathetic Christ. "Jesus wept." Why do you not try that mode of helping. You say, "I am a man of few words," or "I am a woman of few words." Why, your dear soul, words are not necessary. Imitate your Lord and go to those afflicted homes and cry with them.

John Murphy! Well, you did not know him. Once, when I was in great bereavement, he came to my house. Kind ministers of the gospel had come and talked beautifully and prayed with us and did all they could to console. But John Murphy, one of the best friends I ever had, a big soule'd, glorious Irishman, came in and looked into my face, put out his broad, strong hand and said not a word, but sat down and cried with us. I am not enough of a philosopher to say how it was or why it was, but somehow from door to door and from floor to ceiling the room was filled with an all pervading comfort. "Jesus wept."

I think that is what makes Christ such a popular Christ. There are so many who want sympathy. Miss Fiske, the famous Nestorian missionary, was in the chapel one day talking to the heathen, and she was in very poor health and so weak she sat upon a mat while she talked and felt the need of something to lean against, when she felt a woman's form at her back and heard a woman's voice saying, "Lean on me." She leaned a little, but did not want to be too cumbersome, when the woman's voice said, "Lean hard; if you love me, lean hard."

And that makes Christ so lovely. He wants all the sick and troubled and weary to lean against Him, and He says, "Lean hard; if you love Me, lean hard." Aye, He is close by with His sympathetic help. Hedley Vicars, the famous soldier and Christian of the Crimean war, died because when he was wounded his regiment was too far off from the tent of supplies. He was not mortally wounded, and if the surgeons could only have got at the bandages and the medicines he would have recovered. So much of human sympathy and hopefulness comes too late. But Christ is always close by if we want Him, and has all the medicines ready, and has eternal life for all who ask for it. Sympathy!

Aye, He was lovely in His doctrines. Self sacrifice or the relief of the suffering of others by our own suffering. He was the only physician that ever proposed to cure His patients by taking their disorders. Self sacrifice! And what did He not give up for others! The best climate in the universe, the air of heaven, for the wintry weather of Palestine, a scepter of unlimited dominion for a prisoner's box in an earthly courtroom, a flashing tiara for a crown of stinging brambles, a palace for a cattle pen, a throne for a cross. Self sacrifice! What is more lovely? Mothers dying for their children down with scarlet fever, railroad engineers going down through the open drawbridge to save the train, firemen scorched to death trying to help some one down the ladder from the fourth story of the consuming house. All these put together only faint and insufficient similes by which to illustrate the grander, mightier, farther reaching self sacrifice of the "altogether lovely."

Do you wonder that the story of His self sacrifice has led hundreds of thousands to die for Him? In one series of persecutions over 200,000 were put to death for Christ's sake. For Him Blandina was tied to a post and wild beasts were let out upon her, and when life continued after the attack of tooth and paw she was put in a net, and that net containing her was thrown to a wild bull that tossed her with its horns till life was extinct. All for Christ! Huguenots dying for Christ! Albigenses dying for Christ! The Vaudois dying for Christ! Smithfield fires endured for Christ! The bones of martyrs, if distributed, would make a path of moldering life all around the earth. The loveliness of the Saviour's sacrifice has inspired all the heroisms and all the martyrdoms of subsequent centuries. Christ has had more men and women die for Him than all the other inhabitants of all the ages have had die for them.

Furthermore, He was lovely in His sermons. He knew when to begin, when to stop and just what to say. The longest sermon He ever preached, so far as the Bible reports Him—namely, the sermon on the mount was about sixteen minutes in delivery—at the ordinary rate of speech. His longest prayer reported, commonly called "The Lord's Prayer," was about half a minute. Time them by your watch, and you will find my estimate accurate, by which I do not mean to say that sermons ought to be only sixteen minutes long and prayers only half a minute long. Christ had such infinite power of compression that He could put enough into His sixteen minute sermon and His half minute prayer to keep all the following ages busy in thought and action. No one but a Christ could afford to pray or preach as short as that, but He meant to teach us compression.

At Selma, Ala., the other day I was shown a cotton press by which cotton was put in such shape that it occupied in transportation only one car where three cars were formerly necessary, and one ship were three ships had been required, and I imagine that we all need to compress our sermons and our prayers into smaller spaces.

And His sermons were so lovely for sentiment and practicality and simplicity and illustration. The light of a candle, the crystal of the salt, the cluck of a hen for her chickens, the hypocrite's dolorous physiognomy, the moth in the clothes closet, the black wing of a raven, the snowbank of white lilies, our extreme botheration about the splinter of imperfection in some one else's character, the swine fed on the pearls, wolves dramatizing sheep, and the peroration made up of a cyclone in which you hear the crash of a rumbling house unwisely constructed. No technicalities, no spliting of hairs between north and northwest side, no dogmatics, but a great Christly throb of helpfulness. I do not wonder at the record which says, "When He was come down from the mountain, great multitudes followed Him." They had but one fault to find with His sermon. It was too short. God help all of us in Christian work to get down off our stilts and realize there is only one thing we have to do—there is the great wound of the world's sin and sorrow, and there is the great healing plaster of the gospel. What you and I want to do is to put the plaster on the wound. All sufficient is the gospel if it is only applied. A minister preaching to an audience of sailors concerning the ruin by sin and the rescue by the gospel accommodated himself to sailors' vernacular and said, "This plank bears." Many years after this preacher was called to see a dying sailor and asked him about his hope and got the suggestive reply, "This plank bears."

Yea, Christ was lovely in His chief life's work. There were a thousand things for Him to do, but His great work was to get our shipwrecked world out of the breakers. That He came to do, and that He did, and He did it in three years. He took thirty years to prepare for that three years' activity. From twelve to thirty years of age we hear nothing about Him. That intervening eighteen years I think he was in India. But He came back to Palestine and crowded everything into three years—three winters, three springs, three summers, three autumns. Our life is short, but would God we might see how much we could do in three years. Concentration! Intensification! Three years of kind words! Three years of living for others! Three years of self-sacrifice! Let us try it.

Aye, Christ was lovely in His demise. He had a right that last hour to deal in anathematization. Never had any one been so meanly treated. Cradle of straw among goats and camels—that was the world's reception of Him! Rocky cliff, with hammers pounding spikes through a tortured nerves—that was the world's farewell salutation! The slaughter of that scene sometimes hides the loveliness of the sufferer. Under the saturation of tears and blood we sometimes fail to see the sweetest face of earth and heaven. Altogether lovely! Can coldest criticism find an unkind word He ever spoke, or an unkind action that He ever performed, or an unkind thought that He ever harbored?

What a marvel it is that all the nations of earth do not rise up in raptures of affection for Him! I must say it here and now. I lift my right hand in solemn attestation. I love Him, and the grief of my life is that I do not love Him more. Is it an impertinence for me to ask, Do you, my hearer—you, my reader, love Him? Has He become a part of your nature? Have you committed your children on earth into His keeping, as your children in heaven are already in His bosom? Has He done enough to win your confidence? Can you trust Him, living and dying and forever? Is your back or your face toward Him? Would you like to have His hand to guide you, His might to protect you, His grace to comfort you, His sufferings to atone for you, His arms to welcome you, His love to encircle you, His heaven to crown you?

Oh, that we might all have something of the great German reformer's love for this Christ which led him to say, "If any one knocks at the door of my breast and says, 'Who lives there?' my reply is, 'Jesus Christ lives here, not Martin Luther.'" Will it not be grand if, when we get through this short and rugged road of life, we can go right up into His presence and live with Him world without end.

And if, entering the gate of that heavenly city, we should be so overwhelmed with our unworthiness on the one side, and the supernal splendor on the other side, we get a little bewildered and should for a few moments be, lost on the streets of gold and among the burnished temples and the sapphire thrones, there would be plenty to show us the way and take us out of our joyful bewilderment, and perhaps the woman of Nain would say, "Come, let me take you to the Christ who raised my only boy to life." And Martha would say, "Come, let me take you to the Christ who brought up my brother Lazarus from the tomb." And one of the disciples would say, "Come, and let me take you to the Christ who saved our sinking ship in the hurricane on Gennesaret." And Paul would say, "Come, and let me lead you to the Christ for whom I died on the road to Ostia." And whole groups of martyrs would say, "Come, let us show you the Christ for whom we rattled the chain and waded the floods and dared the fires." And our own glorified kindred would flock around us, saying, "We have been waiting a good while for you, but before we talk over old times, and we tell you of what we have enjoyed since we have been here, and you tell us of what you have suffered since we parted, come, come and let us show you the greatest sight in all the place, the most resplendent throne, and upon it the mightiest conqueror, the exaltation of heaven, the theme of the immortals, the altogether great, the altogether good, the altogether fair, the altogether lovely!"

Well, the delightful morn will come
When my dear Lord will bring me home,
And I shall see His face.
Then, with my Saviour, Brother, Friend,
A blest eternity I'll spend,
Triumphant in His grace.

A "Blowing Cave" in Pennsylvania.

In Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, on a hilltop a short distance from York Furnace Bridge, is located the famous natural "blow hole." It is not a cave, but a series of fissures in the rocks, from which a cold draft of air continually issues.—St. Louis Republic.

Bethany Sunday-school in Philadelphia, of which John Wanamaker is Superintendent, has a membership of more than 5000, and Mr. Wanamaker's class numbers over 1200.

Why not, indeed?

When the Royal Baking Powder makes finer and more wholesome food at a less cost, which every housekeeper familiar with it will affirm, why not discard altogether the old-fashioned methods of soda and sour milk, or home-made mixture of cream of tartar and soda, or the cheaper and inferior baking powders, and use it exclusively?

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Whole Orchard Stolen.

A novel theft has been reported to the Sheriff by a farmer who lives near Stockton, Cal. This farmer came to town recently and left his farm in charge of his young son for the day. The boy saw some men digging up fruit trees in the young orchard his father had started and went out to them to inquire what they were at. The men said they had bought all the trees from the owner and were digging them up to take them away. The boy thought, of course, it was as the man said, and that his father had really sold the trees, so he made no protest. When the father came home he was greatly astonished to find that his orchard had disappeared during his absence in Stockton. The young son told him what had happened and steps were taken at once to find some trace of the trees if possible, but without success. About 300 trees were stolen.

Harness.

How much a horse may suffer from a harness that does not fit, or which is rough and painful to the animal, may be unknown, but one of the first duties on taking a horse out for work should be to examine the harness, and also to carefully look for sores or galls. The harness should be kept clean and well oiled, in order to have every part soft, smooth and pliable.

On Glass.

An ink for writing upon glass or porcelain is made by dissolving ten parts of bleached shellac and five parts Venetian turpentine, by immersing the containing vessel in warm water. After solution is effected, five parts of lampblack are incorporated.

He—Oh, you may laugh; but I am not so big a fool as you think. She—Goodness! I hope not.

Things Are Looking Better.

Yes, every day shows cheering signs of improvement in every branch of business. If you are out of employment, or have spare time occasionally, write without delay to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., who can make suggestions that will be worth your consideration.

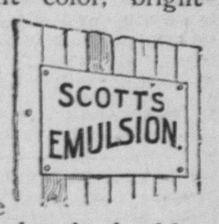
It is very natural for men to fly into a passion when anything make them sore.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

The latest unpleasantness—Finding the keyhole.

Signs of Health.

You don't have to look twice to detect them—bright eyes, bright color, bright smiles, bright in every action.



Disease is overcome only when weak tissue is replaced by the healthy kind. Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil effects cure by building up sound flesh. It is agreeable to taste and easy of assimilation.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

If the following letters had been written by your best known and most esteemed neighbors they could be no more worthy of your confidence than they now are, coming, as they do, from well known, intelligent, and trustworthy citizens, who, in their several neighborhoods, enjoy the fullest confidence and respect of all who know them. The subject of the above portrait is a well known and much respected lady, Mrs. John G. Foster, residing at No. 33 Chapin Street, Canandaigua, N. Y. She writes to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y., as follows: "I was troubled with eczema, or salt-rheum, seven years. I doctored with a number of our home physicians and received no benefit whatever. I also took treatment from physicians in Rochester, New York, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Binghamton, and received no benefit from them. In fact I have paid out hundreds of dollars to the doctors without benefit. My brother came to visit us from the West and he told me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. He had taken it and it had cured him. I have taken ten bottles of the 'Discovery,' and am entirely cured, and if there should be any one wishing any information I would gladly correspond with them, if they enclose return stamped envelope."

Not less remarkable is the following from Mr. J. A. Buxton, a prominent merchant of Jackson, N. C., who says: "I had been troubled with skin disease all my life. As I grew older the disease seemed to be taking a stronger hold upon me. I tried many advertised remedies with no benefit, until I was led to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When I began taking it my health was very poor; in fact, several persons have since told me that they thought I had the consumption. I weighed only about 125 pounds. The eruption on my skin was accompanied by severe itching. It was first confined to my face, but afterwards spread over the neck and head, and the itching became *simply unbearable.* This was my condition when I began taking the 'Discovery.' When I would rub the parts affected a kind of branny scale would fall off.

For a while I saw no change or benefit from taking the 'Discovery,' but I persisted in its use, keeping my bowels open by taking Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and taking as much outdoor exercise as was possible, until I began to gain in flesh, and gradually the disease released its hold. I took during the year somewhere from fifteen to eighteen bottles of the 'Discovery.' It has now been four years since I first used it, and though not using scarcely any since the first year, my health continues good. My average weight being 155 to 160 pounds, instead of 125, as it was when I began the use of the 'Discovery.' Many persons have reminded me of my improved appearance. Some say I look younger than I did six years ago when I was married. I am now forty-eight years old, and stronger, and enjoy better health than I have ever done before in my life."

Yours truly,

J. A. Buxton.

Thousands bear testimony, in equally strong terms, to the efficacy of this wonderful remedy in curing the most obstinate diseases. It rouses every organ into healthy action, purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, and, through it, cleanses and renews the whole system. All blood, skin, and scalp diseases, from a common blotch, or eruption, to the worst scrofula are cured by it. For tetter, salt-rheum, eczema, erysipelas, boils, carbuncles, goitre, or thick neck, and enlarged glands and swellings, it is an unequaled remedy. Virulent, *contagious,* blood-poison is robbed of its terrors by the "Discovery" and by its persevering use *the most tainted system renovated and built up anew.*

A Book on Diseases of the Skin, with colored plates, illustrating the various eruptions, mailed by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of six cents for postage. Or, a Book on Scrofulous Diseases, as Hip-Joint Disease, "Fever Sores," "White Swellings," "Old Sores," or Ulcers, mailed for same amount in stamps.

THE ENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAY 3.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce the name of Aaron Williams, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for the nomination for congress of this district, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

TARIFF REFORM AT LAST.

At last we may feel confident that in spite of shameful Republican filibustering and almost inexcusable Democratic tradiness a practical tariff reform measure, will pass both Democratic houses, be signed by a Democratic president and supersede the disastrous Republican McKinley bill, says the Patriot.

The bill as amended by the senate will go to a conference committee of both houses and, guided by sound commercial and political sense, this committee is likely to speedily agree upon a measure that will meet ths approval of a majority of both bodies. Then, as Senator Brice has said, the Democratic party will have redeemed the three principal pledges it made and through which it secured its great victory—the repeal of the silver purchase act, the repeal of the infamous election laws and the enactment of a tariff reform measure instead of the trade-hampering, unequal McKinley legislation.

The Democratic party has shown great patience with its leaders in congress during the trying hours since the Wilson bill was first introduced. The patience has been sorely strained. But now that these leaders have united in patriotic endevor to complete the great work to preform which they were chosen the weakness and faithlessness of some may be forgotten in the general gratification over pledges redeemed and disturbed industtries settled.

IT has caused quite a flutter in the Republican camp to learn that the Democrats of the senate have agreed upon a tariff bill which will receive the full vote, and pass before the end of May. In the overwhelming election of Mr. Cleveland the entire country demanded the repeal of the M'Kinley tariff; the only dissatisfaction now among the people is caused by the Democrats having been too slow on the trigger—the Wilson bill should have been a law one month ago. The President was all right, the people were all right, but a few recreant Democrats in congress helped the Republicans in their filibustering tactics and delayed the passage of the bill. It is gratifying to know that there is to be no more fooling.

A FEW days ago the confederate veterans assembled in re-union at Birmingham, Ala., on Grant's birthday, and unanimously adopted a resolution asking the Grand Army of the Republic to accept Atlanta's invitation to hold the grand encampment there in 1895. Truly, the aspiration of Gen. Grant, "Let us have peace!" has been more than fulfilled. Peace has been followed by concord and brotherhood. It is a long way to Atlanta; but the Grand Army boys ought to go there again.

IT is surprising how every new plan at swindling finds victims. The dodges are mainly tried upon farmers, and almost every week the papers expose a new scheme practiced by scoundrels. One would suppose that the experience farmers went thro in the hayfork imposition, bogus implement dealers, fraudulent farm buyers, the Bohemian oats swindlers, and a score of others, there would be little chance for new dodges. But there are always some that will be sucked in, as we read right along. It is a pity that some of the old scamps can not be hung with some of the new ones.

THE people of Clearfield county by a vote having decided in favor of the erection of a poor-house, the "Spirit" says one hundred and twenty farms have been offered the County Commissioners for poor farms. Some of them are poor farms in every way and others are still poorer.

EMIL Heinrich Richter, of Winturthin, Switzerland, extolled the greatness of his country the other night, while seated in the corridor of the Continental Hotel and laid particular stress upon the republican form of government under which his land is ruled. "I notice so many children on the street here," said he, "that are doing little or nothing which may be of any use to them in the future. Every child in Switzerland is an artisan. Some are taught to carve, others to paint, and thousands are employed making the tiny link of the chains which are used in the small watches. We have no idle people, and tramps and beggars are unknown."

AARON Williams announces himself a candidate for congress. He is a worker in the Democratic ranks.

FIVE cases of serious accidents of falling from windows occurred in Philadelphia in one day, which was on last Wednesday. One woman dived to her almost certain death from a fifth-story window; a baby climbed from its crib at a fourth-story window and fell to instant death; an aged woman was found dead beneath her third-story window; a man fell from a roof, and another from a second-story and both were badly injured.

THE far western tramp armies have given far more trouble than Coxey's eastern band. Along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad things were lively last week. Telegrams stated that bands ranging from 50 to 800 men were congregated at as many as twenty-five stations of that railroad from the Pacific coast to Minneapolis with the avowed intention of going to Washington by peaceable means if possible, but by forcible means if they must. One or two trains had already been seized and constant threats were made of seizing others. Attorney General Olney telegraphed the United States marshal of Washington to use every means in his power to maintain the peace and the security of property. The United States marshals in Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota had previously been instructed to the same effect, and all of them were directed to promptly notify the department of justice the moment they are unable to control the populace.

A NEW man for the president judgeship is being urged by friends of attorney Clem Dale, and his ability is set forth in newspaper articles from the pen of some of his admirers. A good Furst Love would have to be set aside, and then the Dale would be found a pleasant resort. The stately form of Clem upon the bench would not be so bad.

MILLHEIM.

Rev. Brown to Deliver the Memorial Sermon for the G. A. R.

R. A. Bumiller, Harry Frank, Randall Musser, Tommy Everett, Abe Kessler and W. L. Goodhart took a trip to Bellefonte on last Friday on their wheels and came back the same day.

Quite a number of our people are attending court this week, being witnesses in the Turnpike suit with I. W. Raven.

Some very fine trout were caught in Elk creek last week, ranging in length from five to fourteen and a half inches.

W. H. Culberson and W. A. Tobias took in Odd Fellow's day at Lewisburg last Thursday and report a very enjoyable time.

Rev. Brown, of the Reformed church has been secured to deliver the memorial sermon for the G. A. R. The services will be held at Aaronsburg in the Reformed church, on Sunday, the 27th at 10 a. m.

Peach and plum trees are out in full bloom, and apparently not injured by the frosts and cold weather.

Ralph, the oldest son of Willis Weaver is down with the measles.

The "Index Medicine Co," composed of "Rolling Thunder" the chief medicine man of the Kiowas," and his wife, and three other "big injins" came to town and will stay two weeks, give free concerts and sell medicine.

The following persons came to town on Sunday from Bellefonte on bicycles and registered at the Musser house for dinner, viz: M. O. Donahue, J. H. Harris, E. B. Rankin, C. F. Richards, Geo. Williams, Corney Yeager, Greeny Showers, Fred Jackson, Bony Harper, Flyar Williams, Brack Gerberick and Duck Green. On the register is the following: "United order of Bilks on their first summer outing." No doubt but what they had a good time.

COBURN.

News of the Week as Given by Our Correspondent.

Benjamin Reighard, of Mifflinburg, was seen on our streets on Tuesday.

Jonathan Dinges is in Bellefonte this week serving as juror.

H. C. Kulp, of Milroy, sojourned at this place over Sunday.

T. B. Everett has the agency to sell E. J. Tryon's bicycles. On Tuesday he received three, one for his wife, one for E. H. Auman and the other for F. P. Vonada.

Fierce forest fires are raging in the mountains south of here, in the vicinity of Pine swamp and Poe valley.

On Saturday evening there will be a sociable held at the premises of J. A. Bowersox, by the Young People's Devotional society of this place, for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of singing books, etc.

On Tuesday evening a party of six cyclists from Millheim, came to this place; the members of the party were as follows: R. A. Bumiller, George Springer, Randall Musser, Harry Frank, W. L. Goodhart and Calvin Breon.

On Tuesday Jacob Steiger was seen in town for the first time after a long period of sickness.

The case of I. W. Raven vs. the Pike company for damages, will probably be reached by Thursday. There are a large number of witnesses on this suit.

NOW

Is Your time to buy Summer Clothing.

Assortments are larger.

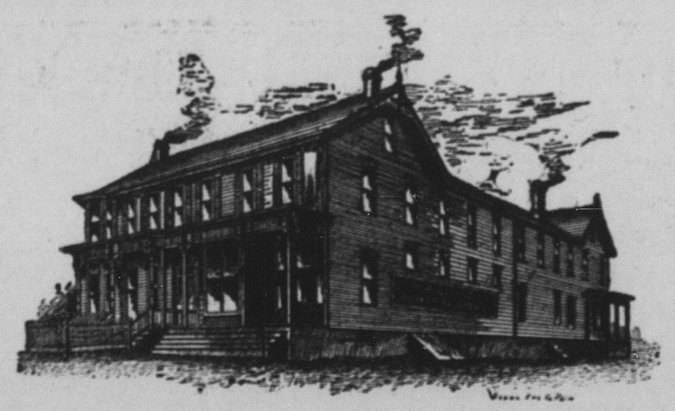
Prices are lower than ever.

SEE US.

We have got a Store full of surprises FOR YOU.

Faubles, - - Bellefonte.

ADVERTISER LOW PRICES!



We have the finest stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Boots, Shoes, and Clothing, which will be sold at lower prices than ever before. What's a bargain? you ask. It depends entirely where you get it. If a reputable house sells a line of goods at a price lower than any other house can sell it, that s a Bargain, and in this ad. we will show you the definition of the word. Here's a few in groceries.

5 lb. Granulated Sugar 30 now	25	6 lb. Currants,	25
3 cans Corn 36, how	25	4 lb Rice,	25
3 cans Peas 36 now	25	3 lb. Ginger Snaps 45, now	25
5 lb. best Lima Beans 30, now	25	3 lb. Soda Biscuits 45, now	25
3 lb. French Prunes 35, now	30	Good Broom 20, now	13
		Whitewash Brush 10, now	5

FISH!

Pails, - - - - 63c | Quarter Barrels, - 1 48

Quality Guaranteed.

Boots and Shoes!

Ladies Button Shoes 1.45, now 99 | Ladies' Fine Tip Shoes 1.50 now 1.00

New line of Shoes at 30 per cent. below former prices.

Men's Shoes never were so cheap.

Special Bargains In Dishes and Glassware.

The rush for Spring goods is here, but with our new building and enlarged stock, we are prepared for it, but the rush only leaves us time to say in conclusion, come and see.

C. P. LONG.

Spring Mills, - - - Pa.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT APPEALS FOR 1894.

Notice is hereby given to the tax-payers of Centre county, that the County Commissioners will hear and determine appeals at the Commissioners' office, at Bellefonte, Pa. for the respective districts as follows:

Thursday, May 24th,—Union, Burnside and Snow Shoe townships, and Unionville Borough.

Friday, May 25th,—Marion, Walker and Boggs townships and Milesburg Borough.

Saturday, May 26th.—Howard, Curtin and Liberty townships and Howard Borough.

Monday, May 28th.—Miles, Penn and Haines townships and Millheim Borough.

Tuesday, May 29th—Potter and Gregg townships and Centre Hall Boro.

Thursday, May 31st.—Harris, College, Ferguson and Halfmoon townships.

Friday, June 1st.—Rush, Taylor, Huston and Worth townships and Philipsburg and South-Philipsburg Boroughs.

Saturday, June 2nd.—Benner, Patton and Spring townships.

Monday, June 4th.—Bellefonte Borough.

The time for hearing appeals will be between the hours of nine (9) o'clock a. m. and four (4) o'clock p. m. The assessors of the several districts will be present with the Board of Commissioners on the day of said appeal for their respective districts, as well as all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved. Assessors will bring all books and papers they have to the appeal.

G. L. GOODHART, } County
T. F. ADAMS, } Commissioners.
J. B. STROHM, }

Attest:—

B. F. HUNTER, Clerk.

Commissioners' Office, Bellefonte, May 2, 1894

May3-4t

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED PLEASURE TOURS.

FLORIDA. January 30th, February 13th and 27th, March 13th and 27th. Two weeks in the Land of Flowers on the first four tours, while tickets for last tour are good to return until May 31st. Special trains of Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars. Rate from New York, $50 00, from Philadelphia, $48.00. Proportionate rates from other points.

WASHINGTON. February 8th, March 1st and 22nd, April 12th, May 3rd and 24th. Three-day tours to the National Capitol, covering railroad fare and accommodation. Rate from New York $13.00 and $13.50 from Philadelphia $11.00.

TOURIST AGENT AND CHAPERON ACCOMPANY EACH PARTY.

For tickets, itineraries, and full information apply to Tourist Agent, 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia; 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; or 205 Washington Street, Boston.

S. M. PREVOST. J. R. WOOD. G. W. BOYD.
Gen'l Mg'r Gen'l Pass. Ag.t Ast. Gen'l Pas, Agt.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre county; there will be exposed to public sale on the premises, near Tusseyville,

— SATURDAY, MAY 5th, 1894. —

at 1 o'clock p m., the following real estate of Esther Ulrich, late of Potter twp., deceased.

No. 1. All that certain tract of land situate in Potter township, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands of Daniel Fleisher, on the south by lands of Daniel Fleisher and Julia Ishler, on the west by lands of William Rishell, W. F. Rockey and G. W. Spangler, and on the north by lands of G. W. Spangler and Daniel Fleisher, containing 18 acres and 131 perches and allowance. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, barn, and other outbuildings

No. 2. All that certain tract of land situate in Potter township, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands of John Mutterling, on the south by lands of Daniel Fleisher, on the west by lands of J. B. Spangler, on the north by lands of G. W. Spangler, containing 5 acres and 123 perches, net measure. No improvements.

No. 3. All that certain tract of land situate in Potter township, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands of George Lee, on the south by lands of G. W. Spangler and George Lee, on the west by lands of George Lee, and on the north by lands of George Lee, containing 9 acres and 32 perches. No improvements.

TERMS OF SALE.

½ of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, ½ in one year, and the balance in two years with interest, deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

W. A. WAGNER
Ex'r of Esther Ulrich, dec'd.

EXECTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Hannah Dunkle dec'd,, late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. SALLIE A. STOVER, Executor.

apr26-6t Centre Hall.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell a choice line of NURSERY STOCK and SEED POTATOES. LIBERAL SALARY or COMMISSION PAID WEEKLY. PERMANENT and PAYING POSITIONS to GOOD MEN. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to BEGINNERS. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY GIVEN IF DESIRED. Write at once for terms to

The Hawks Nursery Co.

6g1-4m ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MEN WANTED To take orders. No delivering or collecting. Experience not necessary. Steady employment. Best terms Write at once and secure choice of territory.

ALLEN NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

mar22-1m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESmentary on the estate of Michael Ulrich, dec'd, late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. D. L. KERR.
Executor.

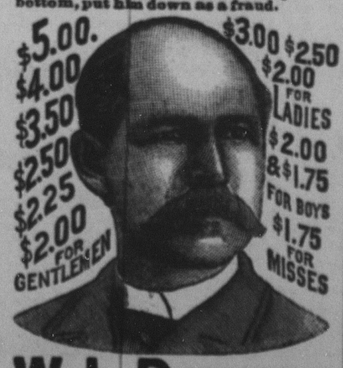
mar22-6t Centre Hill.

STUDY GERMAN WITH 'GERMANIA.'—A MAGAZINE FOR THE STUDY OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. Highly recommended by eminent professors of German and the press as "the best effort yet made to assist students of German and to interest them in their pursuit."

Subscription Price $2.00. Single Copies 20 Cts.

jan11-3m GERMANIA, MANCHESTER, N. H.

CAUTION.—If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas Shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without name stamped on bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and be convinced. The stamping of W. L. Douglas' name and price on the bottom, which guarantees their value, save thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer advertised below.

Catalogue free upon application. Address, W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

Wm. Fisler, Spring Mills.

EXPLOSIVES. POWDER, FUSE AND QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE.—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATINUM FUSES AND ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

McCALMONT & CO.,

22Junly BELLEFONTE, PA.

Every Man whose watch has been rung out of the bow (ring), by a pickpocket,

Every Man whose watch has been damaged by dropping out of the bow, and

Every Man of sense who merely compares the old pull-out bow and the new

Non-pull-out

will exclaim: "Ought to have been made long ago!"

It can't be twisted off the case. Can only be had with Jas. Boss Filled and other cases stamped with this trade mark——

Send for a watch case opener (free).

Keystone Watch Case Co., Philadelphia.

A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History.

The important experiences of others are interesting. The following is no exception: "I had been troubled with heart disease 25 years, much of that time very seriously. For five years I was treated by one physician continuously. I was in business, but obliged to retire on account of my health. A physician told my friends that I could not live a month. My feet and limbs were badly swollen, and I was indeed in a serious condition when a gentleman directed my attention to Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and said that his sister, who had been afflicted with heart disease, had been cured by the remedy, and was again a strong, healthy woman. I purchased a bottle of the Heart Cure, and in less than an hour after taking the first dose I could feel a decided improvement in the circulation of my blood. When I had taken three doses I could move my ankles, something I had not done for months, and my limbs had been swollen so long that they seemed almost putrified. Before I had taken one bottle of the New Heart Cure the swelling had all gone down, and I was so much better that I did my own work. On my recommendation six others are taking this valuable remedy."—Mrs. Morgan, 569 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, a discovery of an eminent specialist in heart disease, is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from all opiates or dangerous drugs.

Fruit culture is more profitable to the farmer now than his other crops. Brown Bros. Co., the most extensive nursery house in the U. S., have a vacancy in this section. Write them at Rochester, N. Y., for their terms. mr3m

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S

SAW MILL AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in Friction Feeds and Gig-Back. Back motion of Carriage three times as fast as any other in the market. Friction Clutch Feed, causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; great saving in power and wear. Write for circulars and prices; furnished free upon application. Also Spring Tooth Harrows, Hay-Rakes, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers, etc. Mention this paper.

HENCH & DROMGOLD, Manfrs., YORK, PA.

COURT WEEK.

by Mr. Meyer: I live near Milesburg; I lived at Harman's as hired girl; I saw Mrs. Harman whip George until the blood run on the floor, the boy screamed; I left Harman's on this account.

Cross examined by Mr. Dale: My father's name is Joseph Mayes; I lived there from Tuesday till Saturday; I never saw Mr. Harman touch the boy.

John Rote sworn and examined by Mr. Meyer; I live at Axeman, had a conversation with Mr. Harman and he admitted that he had abused the boy; I never saw them abuse the boy; he told me that his wife could not bear the boy.

Aaron Mallory sworn: I know Mr. and Mrs. Harman; saw Mr. Harman the morning after the officers were there first time; he told me the wounds were all healed up and they did'nt notice them; he told me that he had taken the boy to Lewistown, that somebody had reported him.

John Hazel sworn: I know Mr. Harman; was with him in Jan. 1893; saw him kick the boy lifting him from the floor, for not walking up as he thought he ought.

Reuben Raup sworn: I asked Mrs. Harman about the boys blackened eyes and she told me that he had rubbed banner lye into them.

Sophia Daugherty sworn; I saw Harman's whip the boy with a cart whip; saw Mrs. tie him to the door and whip him till the blood came and he fell to the floor; I saw Mr. Harman strike him with his fist.

Dr. C. E. Emerick sworn: Harman's told me the boy was scratching himself and preventing the sores from healing; I told them if he didn't quit it they should tie his hands shut as the next best thing.

The court being satisfied remanded the prisoners back to jail to be sentenced later. The case created considerable interest and the court house was crowded.

Com. vs. E. C. Rowe; charge f. and b. and adultery; prosecutrix Sarah A. Furl. This case created a great deal of interest, especially so in this town where the defendant is well known, he being one of the prominent furniture dealers of the town. The prosecutrix lives in Boggs twp. This case consumed nearly all of Thursday including a night session. Friday afternoon the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

During Thursday afternoon Mrs. Ellen Redding was brought into court for sentence. Her husband offered to forgive her and become reconciled. A petition containing over fifty names of the best citizens of Howard was presented to the court asking that sentence be suspended. The court required her to enter into a recognizance in the sum of $200 to appear at August sessions, hoping in the meantime she and her husband effect a reconciliation.

Court adjourned at 9 p. m. till Friday morning.

Friday morning. Com. vs. Jacob Hazel, charge assault and battery: prosecutrix Amelia Hazel. This is a case of domestic trouble. On Sunday, the 18th of March, this man assaulted his wife with an iron poker. The prosecutrix was very desirous to shield her husband and testified in his favor, but other witnesses stated the facts; verdict guilty, and the jury recommended him to the mercy of the court; sentence, cost of prosecution and one dollar fine.

Com. vs. Rudolph Watkins, charge adultery; prosecutrix Janette Anderson. This case is from Watkins Glen, in Howard twp., a place well known for its immorality; verdict guilty. This makes the second conviction for adultery from this place in less than a year.

Friday afternoon Wm. Hanna, who was sentenced earlier in the week to two years in the penitentiary, was brought into court and informed the court who the assistants in the crime were. The court then reduced his sentence from two years in the penitentiary to one year in the county jail.

The first civil case called was Jas. Duck and Lydia Duck, admr's of Oscar Duck, dec'd., vs. Henry Keen; plea assumpsit. This suit was brought to recover for wood which plaintiffs allege belonged to Oscar Duck, verdict on Saturday morning for the defendant.

Michael Shires vs. W. H. Musser; plea assumpsit. This suit was brought to recover for commissions earned in assisting Mr. Musser in insuring Geo. L. Goodhart's boys. Verdict for the defendant.

John W. Cooke vs. I. T. Huff & Co. Assumpsit. This suit was brought to recover for a car load of coal shipped to the defendants; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $34.65.

The sentences in the several Com. cases not yet imposed were put off until Monday. At 11.30 court adjourned to meet on Monday.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Life Away

The truthful startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nocotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded. Sold by J. D. Murray.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, office, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

Coxey was also arrested, yesterday; he and the other two leaders are to be tried to-morrow, Friday.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNseated lands for taxes for '92a '93. Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non-payment of taxes. Notice is hereby given that there will be exposed to public sale or outcry the following tracts of unseated lands in county of Centre, Pa., for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, the 11th day of June, 1894, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

BENNER TWP.

ACRES.	PER.	WARRANTEE.	TAXES.
100		Hale, J. M	4 08
133		Johnson Thomas	4 40
350		Johnston James	11 66
121		Johnston, Eleanor	3 99
50		Linge, J J	2 91
50		Lingle, J J	2 91
130		Smith, John	4 30

BOGGS TWP.

383	163	Frazier, Walbro	15 41
431	137	Godfrey, Martha	18 11
433	163	Gray, Wm	18 11
181		Lucas J M & J P Packer	7 25
300		McCoy, Frank	12 08
146		Packer & Lucas	5 88
50		Packer & Lucas	4 03

BURNSIDE TWP.

415		Black, Jas	12 50
433	163	Brady, Robt	13 00
433	163	Brady, Wm P	17 76
433	163	Brady, John	13 00
433	163	Bill, Alex	17 76
415		Boyd, John	15 00
434	163	Royer, John ⅓ of	4 34
433	163	Cook, Wm	17 76
433	163	Cowden, John	17 76
140	22	Cox, Paul	4 20
433	163	Dewart, John	13 00
433	163	Dewart, Wm	13 00
433	163	Donnelly, Henry	13 00
433	163	Fox, Samuel M	13 00
433	163	Gray, Robert	13 00
433	163	Gray, Wm	13 00
433	164	Grant, Thomas	17 76
433	163	Gobinson, Charles	13 00
433	163	Hall, Charles 5-6 of	10 83
433	163	Housel, John	17 79
433	153	Hall, Charles	13 00
433	163	Hunter, Alex. ⅓ of	4 34
433	163	Hamilton, Thomas	13 00
433	163	Kidd, John	13 00
433	163	Lyon, John	17 76
433	163	Nicholson, John	7 80
70		Nicholson, John	2 10
64		O'Brian; Michael	3 83
216	163	Parker, Jeremiah	6 50
433		Shaffer, Henry	17 76
40		Stewart, Walker	1 20
433	163	Scott, Samuel	13 00
143		Stewart, Ann	4 30
415		Tallman, Sarah	12 50
433	163	Towers, James	13 00
141		Vaughn, John, ⅓ of	2 54
415		Weidner, Jacob	12 50
415		Wallace, Jos S	12 50
415		Weltzel, John	17 05
123		Wheeler, Henry	3 70
204		Whittington, Martin	6 10
411		Warton, Thos P 26-36 of	5 40
411		Warton, Thos P 4-36 of	84
411		Warton, Thos P 2-36 of	42
411		Warton, Thos P 2-36 of	42
411		Warton, Thos P 2-36 of	42
433	163	Young Samuel ⅓ of	6 67
433	163	Young, Benj ⅓ of	4 33

COLLEGE TWP.

147		Johnson, Ross	3 52
250		Johnson, Thomas	8 00

CURTIN TWP.

300		Atwood, N L	25 50
50		Brooks, Jesse	6 38
294		Bruce, Chas	37 50
185		Brady, Wm P	23 61
415		Brooks, Jesse	52 94
150		Custer, Paul	19 13
30		Curtin, John	3 83
16		Debass, Mary	2 13
360		Godfrey, Martha	45 93
300	143	Godfrey, John W	38 25
433	120	Hall, Charles	36 81
300		Kelsoe, Joseph	31 25
400		Long, J B	17 00
150		Lane, Sarah	19 13
200		Lane, Mary	8 50
100		Smith, Peter	7 50
432	133	Scott, Samuel	33 80
415		Taylor, Joseph	17 66
160		Willis Jonathan	9 12

FERGUSON TWP.

323		Anderson John	6 79
400		Baker James	16 80
110		Barker John	2 31
135	127	Barnet Joseph	1 86
300		Buckbee Isaac	9 45
50		Bryson Samuel	2 63
100		Burchfield Wm	2 00
130		Crispin Peter	6 82
382		Duncan Samuel	40 11
151	54	Fowler, Lydia	3 99
12		Glasgow Silas	1 94
70		Hartline Leonard	74
145		Homer Benj J	3 05
10		Hicks Abraham	40
162	116	Kohlmyer Geo	3 40
122		Litz Jacob	7 70
200		Lusby Josiah	6 30
177		Manly Henry	7 42
40		McKean John	2 63
		Mosely Richard	4 73
47		McCullough Thos	77
		Nice Geo & Jos	16 42
		North Caleb	2 63
		Peterbridge John Sr	16 80
		Peterbridge John Sr	3 33
		Rankin Robert	7 88
		Richards Ginter	2 63
		Unknown	12 00
41		Way Jacob	3 82

GREGG TWP.

		Antis Henry	3 75
		Anderson Jacob	3 75
		Askin Robert	2 41
		Bishop Cornelius	3 75
		Carson John	3 75
127		Carson Andrew	3 30
		Duncan David	4 94
		Gray Robert	2 63
		Gregg Smith	1 33
		Heburn Wm	1 88
		Hubby Bernard	7 12
		Logan Wm	3 76
		Mosby Jacob	2 07
		Merkley Jacob	2 83
		Mercer John	3 00
		Painter John	1 61
		Reese Daniel	2 25
		Richardson Isaac	2 37
		Reed Daniel	2 74
		Taggart Wm	2 17
		Taggart David	2 54
		Fowler James	3 75
		Unknown	94
		Unknown	98
		Zigler Michael	4 36

HAINES TWP.

		Antis Henry	8 35
		Beck Henry	2 86
		Barr Thomas	6 72
		Barr James	9 25
		Barr Mary	9 52
		Black James	6 75
		Cawley H B	1 24
		Cawley H B	2 51
		Epler Adam	7 87
		Fes Jacob	1 69
		Fowler George	1 85
		Gher Philip	6 80
		Gratz Michael	1 85
89		Grantz Michael	22 63
		Gratz Simeon	14 99
		Grave Wendell	9 41
		Gratz Bernard	14 80
		Henry Joseph	4 13
108		Hartman John	16 18
		Kidd John	8 06
		Links Mary	1 85
		Motz John	1 48
70		Stover Wolf	4 72
		Simpson John	8 36
		Spiker H & C Welser	8 33
		Workman Mathias	1 97

HALFMOON TWP.

		Bryan Samuel	4 16
		Carr John	1 66
99		Cross James	2 29
		Delige C & F	2 81
10		Floyd Henry	16 92
		Hollingsworth Levi	8 04
		Hannah John	5 20
120		Joliff Richard	15 60
		King William	4 16
20		Lamborn Wm	15 60
		Lamborn Josiah	14 25
		McHisscock John	8 46
116		Pyle Jacob	10 60
		Pyle David	73
		Underwood Jacob	10 92
89		Unknown	4 17
76		Unknown	4 41
11		Unknown	1 72
180		Whitehead Richard	12 11

HARRIS TWP.

		Andre Absolom	7 20
		Bell John	1 80
		Brown Wm	14 40
		Conley Adam	12 96
		Conley Adam	1 68
68		Edmison Samuel	1 26
		Fox George	4 80
		Fisher Samuel W	1 80
		Henry Stophel	4 38
		Henry Stophel	1 68
		Irwin John	2 94
		Irwin John	2 70
		Irwin John	1 80
		Irwin John	90
		Johnson Thos	14 40
		McCandless Wm	90
		Mitchel John	8 34
80		McCormie Eleanor	14 46
		Patterson Robert	14 40
		Reynolds John	1 59
		Reynolds John	3 75
		Sankey Thomas	5 46
48		Sankey Jeremiah	93
6		Steele Robert	90
		Steele James	15 78
		Steele Allen	15 78
		Steele John	15 76
		Simpson Nathan	4 23
48		Smith John	1 11
		Sample Robert	15 78
		Wilson Samuel	4 35
		Wilson David	11 94
		Wilson David	2 75
		Wilson Wm	5 28
		Wilson Edward	15 73
		Wilson Peter	4 62
		Work David	18 62
		Work Joseph	11 28
		Work David	2 78
		Work Joseph	2 49

HOWARD TWP.

		Godfrey Martha	15 79
		Graysburg Joseph	87
		Jostlin H. A	1 08
		Lingle J. J	3 52
52		Sterrett James	22 80

HUSTON TWP.

	163	Baxter James	45 00
	163	Price John	45 00
	163	Bollinger John	45 00

LIBERTY TWP.

		Carskadden D	2 05
120		Dunwoody John	15 61
		Hayes Robt. & Jas	24 60
80		Irwin Robert	32 65
		King Thomas	2 46
		Leech Matthew	17 06
		Nestlerode Christ	4 10
		Packer Job W	15 40
102		Stephenson Peter	16 64
		Shaw & Lingle	6 97

MARION TWP.

		Allison Wm	2 15
		Harris A. D	4 30
		Harris James	8 19
		Jackson Jeremiah	1 22
		Lewis Thomas	5 51
		Lucas Thomas	43
		McKinney J. M	2 06
		McKinney J. M	8 09
		Unknown	1 64
		Unknown	1 08
		Young Robert	1 72
		Yarger Simon	63
		Yarger Simon	63
		Weight Wm	16
199		Parizinger Paul	2 15

MILES TWP.

		Boyd Hugh	9 03
		Boyd Wm	7 97
		Brady Wm P	4 73
		Brady Wm	3 16
		Barton Wm	3 79
		Brady John	4 30
		Carothers James	4 84
		Carothers Thos	4 30
46		Cummings Jas	8 61
		Dorsey John	10 75
		Gray Robert	7 60
		Grant Wm	7 50
		Hayes John	3 24
		Hepburn James	4 30
		Haines Josiah	2 15
		Hammond Wm	10 92
		Housel Wm	8 73
		Housel John	5 39
		Hepburn James	2 15
		Jackson Jeremiah	2 38
		Parker Wm	25 80
		Parker Wm	7 15
		Princeton Jacob	17 20
		Swineford Peter	3 24
		Sendell Stophel	34 75
		Tripp Peter	8 68
		Tripp Samuel	9 18
		Tripp Joseph	8 88
		Unknown	1 39
		Wharton Moore	10 75

PATTON TWP,

120		Barker Jacob	49 50
		Diehl Adam	11 27
		Diehl Thomas	4 65
		Diehl Nicholas Sr	4 12
		Diehl Nicholas Jr	2 33
		Diehl Nicholas Jr	5 05
120		Hosmer Benj	31 00
		Kline John	3 30

PENN TWP,

		Swiheford Peter	5 27

POTTER TWP.

		Bond Mary	17 92
111		Cameron Alex	2 08
		Derringer Christ	8 29
		Friek John Jr	5 23
		Fulmer A B	4 17
		Garrigus Edward	12 45
		Garrigus Wm	12 45
		Hoffman Wm	8 39
		Hubler Bernard	7 80
		Hunter Alex	6 22
		Harrison Wm	8 39
		McKin Robt	9 10
		McKin David	8 00
		McClellan Geo	8 63
		Patterson Benj	2 08
		Peck Joseph	4 36
		Scott Samuel	6 23
		Scott Abraham	6 23
90		Jno Brisbin charged from Unknown	83
		Vanderslice Henry	2 08
		Young Samuel	2 08

RUSH TWP.

153		Allison John	246 87
		Allison James	186 96
		Allison Andrew	42 75
		Allison A & J Lilly	51 30
		Armstrong Andrew	18 64
10		Atherton Richard	22 86
153		Allison Andrew	65 16
		Bannan Joseph	2 97
163		Beverage David	24 69
		Brackbill J	25 99
153		Briches Isaac	24 72
		Burg J	11 40
		Copenhaven J	14 25
		Copenhaven J	11 40
		Copenhaven & Whitcomb	88 47
		Copenhaven J &	5 75
163		Delaney Sharp	24 69
		Dentler, Wm	28 84
		Eberman, Philip	6 96
163		Ehler, Christian	49 06
163		Ehler, Daniel	119 88
140		Eberman, Philip	35 46
8		Erskin, Thomas	17 10
		Ebertain Philip	13 91
153		Fitzgerald Daniel	49 36
153		Fink John	24 69
153		Grant Thomas	49 36
161		Glentworth Jas	24 69
		Grove Elizabeth	5 70
152		Grove & McKeon	13 80
159		Grant Thomas	24 63
153		Gray Wm	49 36
153		Greaves Thomas	49 36
		Grant Thomas	24 74
153		Hair Christain	24 69
163		Hopkins John	49 36
153		Haines Reuben Jr	49 36
156		Hamilton Thomas	24 63
153		Hand John	24 69
153		Hunter John	24 69
164		Hair Christain	24 69
163		Hair David	24 69
		Hartline Geo M	6 29
80		Hamilton Hugh	12 31
153		Irwin Robt ¾ of	92 43
109		Irwin Jas P	20 92
153		Jordon Owen	24 69
		King Robt	29 00
106		Lowden John	17 85
153		Lenhose Christain	24 69
		Lucas Charles	24 90
153		Lewis David	24 69
163		Lattimore Geo	24 69
163		Lattimore Wm G	7 59
153		Lowden Richard	73 04
153		Lowden John	49 36
147		Latrobe Wm A	20 97
163		Mayston Ed	3 87
		McPherson Wm	11 40
153		Malone Richard	49 36
152		Malone Richard	49 36
153		Myert Jacob	123 43
163		Miller Jacob	24 69
163		Miller John	24 69
153		McConnel M	24 69
153		Morgan B R ¾ of	92 52
		McCord J R & A Campbell	11 40
163		Musser John ¾ of	92 74
153		Malone Richard	25 17
153		Malone Leslie	24 71
		Metzker Jacob	49 36
153		Peters Richard	123 69
153		Pinkerton Henry	79 35
152		Prim George	17 22
139		Prim Henry	21 90
153		Prim Joseph	18 20
153		Rush Benj	49 41
		Robinson Wm H	4 36
			4 11
		Rainey Robt	21 67
163		Reighart A	24 65
158		Rober Christain	49 36
80		Rainey Robt	12 49
153		Slough Jacob	24 38
		Snyder Barbara	23 14
153		Slough Jacob	24 30
153		Schenck Andrew	49 39
153		Schenck Christ	49 39
153		Slough George	123 69
153		Spear Robt	37 05
153		Sidden Eleanor	74 22
153		Schafner Casper	24 36
153		Schenck Michael	24 30
		Scott Andrew	12 49
		Steck Jacob	14 08
7		Slough George	9 52
		Stout Jacob	12 20
153		Smith Mary	24 72
		Sands Joseph	11 40
153		Toner James	25 17
153		Turner Hannah	24 72
		Unknown	4 56
		Witmer Henry	11 01
		Williams J C	69
153		Wallace Jas J	97 47
106		Witmer John	17 85
163		Whetitline John	49 47
		Wilson Wm	49 75

SPRING TWP.

		John Moore	1 30
115		Purdue John Est	4 82
		Robinson Cath	5 20
		Robinson Rebecca	3 90
		Robinson Richard	3 28
		Unknown	2 60

SNOW SHOE TWP.

		Banks Wm	14 99
		Banks Wm	14 96
		Cascadden D	18 92
153		Cunningham D H	19 91
80		Cascadden D	13 21
44		Cascadden D	18 97
44		Cascadden D	18 07
		Devlin Joseph	13 80
		Devling Joseph	13 80
		Dobson Samuel	10 01
		Devling Joseph	7 59
163		Fisher Samuel W	39 85
163		Fisher James C	39 85
		Holt Edgar	18 69
		Lewis Lewis	7 50
		Lewis Lewis	10 00
		Long J F	13 80
		Long J F	9 20
		Ligget John	16 23
28		Mitchell Wm P	8 69
		Martin Alex	18 40
		McLanahan Sarah	20 70
		Norris J P	5 01
		Norris J P	5 01
71		Nesbit John M	16 91
		Parker Jeremiah	1 23
		Parker Jeremiah	2 85
88		Sutler James	9 91
133		Sutler James	5 00
		Unknown	1 00
		Warden Jeremiah	2 25
		Witkersham A	67
		Wilson Robt	15

WORTH TWP.

250		Gray P. B. N	22 50
		Norris Wister	2 80
¼		Unknown	70
¼		Unknown	70

ALSO.

All of the following lots or tracts of land returned by the tax collectors of the following districts, respectively, for the years of 1890 and 1891, to the Commissioners of Centre county, for non payment of taxes, according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale seated lands for taxes.

SEATED LANDS.

BELLEFONTE BORO.

H. & L. Geo. W. Downing '91 ..... 26 60
H. & L. Geo. Buchanan '91 ..... 12 02

MILESBURG BORO.

Lot, R B Kinnie, 1891 ..... 13 80
Lot, Mrs Magee, 1891 ..... 4 50
Lot, Edward Gree 1891 ..... 3 40
Lot, Chas McCafferty 1891 ..... 20 70

UNIONVILLE BORO.

Lot, Hiram Patterson, 1891 ..... 1 60
H & L, Harris Kirk, '90 & '91 ..... 5 50

BURNSIDE TWP.

100 a's, Alexander Solt, 1891 ..... 2 85
160 a's, Peter Etters, 1891 ..... 5 60

FERGUSON TWP.

100 a's, John E Rider est. '90 ..... 10 53
90 a's, John Shannon, 1890 ..... 5 07

HALFMOON TWP.

105 a's, Wm H Blair est 1891 ..... 14 18

HOWARD TWP.

250 a's, John Irwin Jr. est. 1890 ..... 24 12
61 a's, J F Montgomery & Bro 91 ..... 26 30

HUSTON TWP.

H & L, L Murray, '90 & '91 ..... 2 36

LIBERTY TWP.

¼ a, Roland Lucas, 1891 ..... 1 50

MILES TWP.

150 a's, Jonathan Wolf, 1891 76

RUSH TWP.

3 lots, Mrs F. Waple, 1891 90
Mountain Branch Rod and Gun Club, 1891 ..... 2 20

UNION TWP.

19 a's, Benj Rish. 1891 ..... 1 12
150 a s, Irwin Swisher, '90 & '91 .. 2 80
60 a's, H W Hoover '90 & '61 ..... 3 12
6 a's, Geo F Lee, 1891 ..... 3 15

NOTE.

In accordance with the Act of June 5th, 1887, interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

JOHN Q. MILES,
County Treasurer.

WE HAVE THEM!

And it is only necessary that you come and inspect the latest lines just out, of newly arrived Dress Goods we received for the Spring and Summer trade at our store. An inspection will convince you that we have got the finest and largest line of goods brought into the valley, but we cannot have them long as they are going fast at the bargains offered. If you need a new dress, come in and we assure you we can please both the eye and purse from our stock. How about that new suit you will want this spring? We have a big assortment at way-down prices. Come in and look at our goods; costs you nothing and you will courteously treated.

Harper - & - Kreamer.

Backed Over an Embankment and Upset.

On Wednesday Mrs. Noll and her daughter with a child, of Pleasant Gap, were visiting at Dr. Emerick's, in this place, and as they started on their homeward drive in the afternoon, and had gotten as far as Rowe's at the upper end of town, the horse evidently took a fit of staggers and backed the buggy over an embankment upsetting it. The elder lady, who is the widow of Mr. Noll who was killed a few years ago by his horse running off, was severely injured by this upset, her head coming in for the worst part; her daughter received some bruises, but the child was unhurt. The horse at one time got upon one of the women. Dr. Emerick attended to the unfortunates and then took them home in his own conveyance.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

J. Orvis Peters, of Union township, and Laura Schol of the same township.

Irwin B. Showers and Catherine Hubler, of Penn Hall.

Frank P. Hoffman and Laura M. Kauffman, of Bellefonte.

Wm. F. Whileman and Lucy R. Conoway, of Snow Shoe.

Milton H. Snyder and Ida M. Durst, of Centre Hall.

Dorsey H. Northamer and Jennie Kellock, of Philipsburg.

Charles M. Miller and Maude Irvin, of Spring township.

Julius Lemeriaux, of Philipsburg, and Julia Parents, of Hawk Run, Clearfield co.

William L. Rippa and Mary Jane Bottorf, of Tusseyville.

Large districts in the 7 Mts. have been on fire this week, said to have been caused by a spark from a lumber dinkey.

Dr. Jacobs came home Wednesday evening with a nice lot of trout. We could not get him to tell us where he caught them, how he caught, or from whom he bought them, only he was too well dressed too look as if he'd caught them himself.

Weather so far, this week, was fine and warm.

Neighbor Isaac Smith has his premises cleaned up and trimmed to look nobby every inch.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The supreme court on Monday handed down decisions in the following Centre county cases, in which the decision of the lower court was affirmed. Meek vs. Meek; Reeder, administrator vs. Stoner; Mingle vs. Rossman.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has eqnmost experienced cutter in these parts and at his establishment you can be suited in a manner befitting a prince, and at a reasonable price.

....The South Bend Plow....

First and Highest Award for Merit at the World's Fair! A Plow which commands the Highest Premiums and is sold at the lowest price.

Read the Low Prices for Chilled and Polished Shares.

Common Shares, -	30 cts. each	Socket Shares with Reversible	
Deep Suction Shares,	30 cts. each	Chilled Points, -	40 cts. each
Long Stone Shares, -	30 cts. each	Socket Shares with Reversible	
Short Stone Shares, -	30 cts. each	Steel Points, -	50 cts. each
Penna. Stone shares, -	30 cts. each	Steel Shares for use in Plowing where great strength and sharp cutting edge is required, - -	$2.50 each
Marsh Shares, -	30 cts. each		
Cutter Shares for Sod Plowing - -	40 cts. each		

A South Bend Plow equipped with a share adapted to the particular soil for which it is intended, will hold the plow in any soil in which the team can pull it.

—o—

IMPLEMENTS--Spring Tooth Harrows, Spring Cultivators on wheels, Corn Planters, Land Roller of wood and steel, at lowest prices.

—o—

FERTILIZERS--High Grade Acid Phosphate, Champion $25.00 Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate, Special Potato Phosphate, Garden or Vegetable Fertilizer, Lawn Grass Fertilizer, and Fertilizer Materials at our Warehouse in Bellefonte. We warrant High Grade Goods for Low Prices. White Land Plaster, Gray Land Plaster, and Agricultural Salt.

—o—

BINDER TWINE--Pure Manilla Binder Twine 10 cents per pound, Standard Binder Twine 9 cents per pound, Sisal Binder Twine 8 cents per pound. A discount of one cent per pound will be allowed on full bales on early orders.

—o—

REAPER SECTIONS--We have purchased one thousand reaper and mower sections for the McCormick, Champion, Deering, Johnson, Osborne and Wood Machines, which sell at 8 cents each, or 90 cents per doz. Now is the time to secure the best knives for the least money—first come first served.

McCALMONT & CO.,

xmay31 Bellefonte, Pa.

P. R. AUMAN,

- PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING, -

In All Its Branches.

Charges Most Reasonable.

Spring Mills, Pa.

mar29 3n

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect December 31, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York. 10.08 p. m., Baltimore, 7.20 p. m., Washington at 8.27 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.57 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m, Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.27 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Ralston and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

**THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM E

THE NEWS.

The Massachusetts Humane Society awarded a medal to Helen G. Southwick a seven-year-old girl, who saved her companions from drowning.——President Dunkertz, of the Indiana State Miners' Union, said the strike in that state was practically complete.——An injunction was issued by the United States District Court in St. Paul, to prevent interference by intimidation with the traffic of the Great Northern Railway Company.——Four Hundred Italians in Iron Mountain, marched behind the red flag.——The auditor of public accounts authorized the Attorney General of Illinois to begin suit at once against the Mississippi Valley Homestead and Loan Association, of Chicago, who have been declared insolvent by state examiners. The liabilities are $20,427 in excess of assets.——Bartholomew McGrail and Moore Bros., hotel proprietors, paid $2,500 for wholesale and retail licenses for their places of business in Ayr., Mass., the licenses having been granted by the selectmen. This is believed to be the highest price paid for liquor privileges in the state.——Levi Miller, the oldest resident of Providence township, Penn., died suddenly at the age of 106 years.——Henry Berger and C. E. Walters have been arrested in Salt Lake City. They are wanted in Denver on a charge of swindling many business people.——Jim Robinson and Benjamin White were hanged in the jail yard at Manassas, Va., for criminal assault on two white women.

The sandstone quarry at Albion, N. Y., which usually employ eight hundred to one thousand hands, are working with less than one hundred men, and the outlook for the season is very depressing.——George F. Seymour, of Hoboken, the justice of the peace indicted for complicity in obtaining illegal pension fees with Jesse C. Hansen, a pension attorney at Hoboken, was held for $1,500 bail.——August Bergman, who killed his brother in a quarrel over $2, and who was to have been hanged in the Morris county, N. J., jail at Morristown, N. J., was informed that the United States Supreme Court had granted a stay, pending arguments on an application for a new trial.——The California Supreme Court has decided that Florence, the illegitimate daughter of Thomas H. Blythe, is entitled to her father's millions.——According to a decision by the Treasury Department those Chinese merchants who did not do business in their own names are not allowed to return to this country

The Colorado smelter was burned to the ground in Butte, Mont. The loss is estimated at over $100,000, covered by insurance.——The valuable stables on the stock farm of Major Hicks, of Wyoming, Penna, were destoyed by fire. Twenty-three cows and six blooded horses perished in the flames. The loss will reach $20,000; insurance, $7,000,——It is announced that $150,000 has been left to Radcliffe College, the annex of Harvard, by the will of Mrs. Sarah Parker, of Roxbury, who died last week.——The Woodbury, Iowa, citizens' committee accused the county board of supervisors of stealing about $250,000.——The machine works of Snell & Meharg at Hamburg, Reading county, Penna., were destroyed by fire, Loss, $50,000. A large number of finished engines were damaged.——Benjamin F. Price, a well-known builder of Alexander, Va., is dead.——Andrew Jacoby aged thirty-five years, fell into a lime kiln and was burned to death near Hanover, Pa.——The twelfth annual encampment of the G. A. R. Department of West Virginia, opened at Parkersburg.——The Hogan army of the Commonweal, in its stolen train, was captured by United States troops, under Col. Page, at Forsythe, Montana. The prisoners number five hundred, and they will be asraigned before a United States court for grand larceny, in stealing a Northern Pacific Railroad train.——The Portland contingent of the Coxeyites also attempted to capture a Northern Pacific train at Troutdale, Ore.

Roger Rykoogel, third officer of the steamship Los Angeles, was arrested on the charge of manslaughter for causing the death of the sailors by disregarding orders and causing the wrecking of the ship.——Julius Bernstein, who disappeared from Oakland, Cal., and whose alleged widow received the insurance from the B'nai B'rith, has been found alive in Detroit.——Henry T. Spear & Son, wholesale and retail dealers in jewelry, in Boston, assigned to Frank L. Cady. The liabilities are $50,000, and the nominal assets about the same.——Miller's Saranac Lake House was burned.——Albert T. Beck, a well-known lawyer of Indianapolis, and formerly law partner of Congressman Bynum, was found dead on the floor of his sleeping-room. A shot was heard by the family about three o'clock.——A gigantic natural gas scheme has been organized at Lafayette, Ind., under the laws of New Jersey, to supply Indiana and Ohio cities, The capital is $1,000,000——Edward J. Schlent, of Philadelphia, who surrendered himself to the police in New York, admitting that he had stolen $800 from the Kensington branch of the Philadelphia Postoffice, was arranged before Commissioner Shields. He waived examination, and was taken to Philadelphia.——A tile mill exploded at Markle, Ind., killing several employes and injuring others.——A boiler in Houser & Foutz' tile mill, near Huntington, Ind., exploded, killing Artemus Anson, an employe.

Dr. Pepper resigned as provost of the University of Virginia, but will retain his chair as professor of medicine.——After first robbing the general store of J. J. Gillam & Co., at Petersburg, Pa., burglars set fire to the building by applying a match to a barrel of kerosene, and in a short time the building, together with the general store of R. A. Laird and the new residence of Calvin Bell, were destroyed with their entire contents.——Isaac F. Bissell, formerly superintendent of the American Saw Company, in Trenton, N. J., has been arrested for embezzling $20,000 of the company's funds and forging a check for $180. Bissell's shortage was reported some months ago.——The board of managers of the Elmira Reformatory relieved Superintendent Brockway from duty and gave him leave of absence, pending the conclusion of the examination by the special commission appointed by Governor Flower——The captain and other American officers and seamen of the Nictheroy arrived with the steamship Helvelius at New York.——Three colored men, implicated in the assassination of Manager Boye, in Madison parish, Louisiana, were lynched, and the mob started in pursuit of others.——Herman Liberty, one of the wealthiest and best known citizens of Lake county, Ill., hanged himself. Mr. Liberty was seventy-three years old, and since the loss of his wife last fall, had been a constant victim of despondency.

HUNDREDS DIE.

Terrible Havoc Wrought by Earthquakes in Greece.

CHURCHES ARE CRUMBLED

In Three Villages Alone Nearly 300 People Killed—All Communication With Some Parts of the Country Cut Off—The Victims Mainly Women.

The destruction of life and property by the earthquake shocks which have prevailed throughout Greece has been very great. People are panic-stricken, as the shocks still continue.

Thousands of persons spent the whole night in the streets, dreading that should they enter their houses a more severe shock might bring the buildings down upon them. Telegraphic communication with many parts of the country is badly interrupted, and it is impossible to get news from some of the towns that must have been affected by the shocks. The uncertainity has given rise to many rumors regarding the loss of life, some of these estimates placing it at a very high number. That it is large there is no doubt. All the dispatches from the provinces add to the number of killed and injured and greatly swell the accounts of the damage to property.

In three villages alone, Malesina, Proskina and Martina, all in the province of Locris, 120 persons were killed. The mayor of Larymni telegraphs that a heavy shock occurred at Proskina while vesper services were being held in the parish church, which was quite an old but substantial edifice. The walls of the church fell, burying all the worshipers in the ruins. The residents of the village were terror-stricken at the violence of the seismic disturbance and some little time elapsed before they recovered enough presence of mind to attempt to remove those covered with the debris of the church. Finally, however, a force was organized and the work of rescue began. Hardly a person in the church escaped without injury. Thirty were taken out dead, amid the wailing and sobbing of their friends. Houses were found thrown down in other parts of the village and the money-loss is great. Some of the villagers are ruined.

CRUSHED UNDER FALLING HOUSES.

At Malesina houses fell and tottered as though built of cardboard. Hundreds of their occupants were crushed before they had time to make their escape. In this little village sixty persons were killed, some of the bodies being crushed out of all semblance to humanity. In some cases entire families, fathers, mothers and children were taken out of the ruins dead.

At Martino thirty-nine persons were killed. Here, as at Proskina, the parish church was the scene of the greatest number of fatalities, the walls of the structure being thrown from their foundations and toppled upon the worshipers. The others who lost their lives were killed by falling walls of houses.

The villages around Atalanta have suffered terribly.

Larymni, Proskina, Malesina, Mazi, Pella and Martino are in ruins. Very serious damage has been done at Chalcis and at several villages on the Island of Euboea.

At Thebes about fifty houses fell during one of the shocks, but, according to reports in circulation, Thebes must have been almost totally destroyed, and its inhabitants will have to be promptly succored by the government.

THE DANGER IN ATHENS.

In the vicinities of Athens the fatalities were less numerous but the damage to property is immense. The offices of the Austrian Lloyd and other steamship companies were partially destroyed,

The Church of St. Elias, on Castella Hill, between the Piraeus and Phalerum, has been racked beyond repair and is tottering to fall. The domes, walls and mosaics of the famous Bysantine Church of Daphne are very seriously injured.

The reports that have thus far been received show that very many of the deaths occurred in the churches.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The mill operatives at Lowell and Fall River, Mass., are much dissatisfied because he mills were run on Patriot Day.

The President of the Milwaukee Street Railway Company has decided not to reduce he wages of the employes, and there will be no strike.

From reports received at headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America, in Columbus, O., it is estimated that 200,000 men will go on a strike.

A despatch from Charleston, W. Va., says that appearances indicate that the order of the national officials of the United Mine Workers for a strike will have no influence with Kanawha and New River coal miners.

A despatch from Pittsburg, Kan., says that the miners employed by the Santa Fe Company at the Flortenac Mines, the largest in the district, held a meeting and decided not to strike as has been requested by the national organization.

Judge Sanborn, of the United States Court of Appeals, at St. Paul, granted an injunction against the strikers on the Great Northern system in Minnesota and North Dakota, and ordered them to appear on April 27 to show cause why they should not be enjoined from interfering with the railroad.

The boycott declared by the Miners' Union and Knights of Labor on the merchants of Deadwood, South Dakota, and all Deadwood institutions, because of the stand taken by the Deadwood people in the labor troubles at the Anne Creek mines, has been declared off.

The following order was issued from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America at Columbus, O.: "As ordered by the National Convention, coal must not be loaded at any price or for any purpose; but when companies want engines run, water handled, timbering or any other kind of prepare work done, it will be permitted, provided wages paid are according to the scale demanded by the convention."

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

108th Day.—The House devoted the entire day to business from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

109th Day.—The closing speech of the general debate on the Tariff bill was made in the Senate by Mr. Mills, of Texas. He made a strong plea for closure in the Senate, and declared that if all the Democratic Senators were of his opinion the Tariff bill would be passed in forty-eight hours.

110th Day.—Five hours was spent by the Senate in considering the tariff bill by sections, but no progress was made. The question under debate was the date upon which the bill should take effect, and the entire afternoon was devoted to the debate of this question without reaching anything like a conclusion.

111th Day.—Senator Allen's resolution declaring that it was the constitutional right of American citizens to assemble and petition Congress was laid before the Senate. It was opposed by a number of Senators, and finally went to the calendar without action. Senator Jarvis, of North Carolina, the successor of Senator Vance, was sworn in. Senator Higgins took the floor on the tariff bill, as soon as it was taken up, and spoke until five o'clock.

112th Day.—In the House the session was devoted to the consideration of pension bills.

HOUSE.

108th Day.—Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, consumed almost an entire afternoon in a speech against the Tariff bill, which was mainly a protest against the abrogation of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law. Senator Dolph gave another short instalment of his speech.

109th Day.—The House resumed the consideration of appropriation bills. After spending the entire day in discussion of amendments to the Postoffice bill, it was passed. Most of the time was devoted to debate on the Kyle amendment to strike out the subsidy of $196,000 for the first Southern mail. When the vote was taken only twenty-six votes were cast against it.

110 Day.—The House devoted the day to the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, but progress was slow.

111th Day.—For the first time since the Democratic caucus determined to impose the law of 1856 to "dock" members absent, save on account of sickness, the matter was officially brought to the attention of the House. The House proceeded with and completed the consideration of the Diplomatic bill. No amendments of importance have been adopted.

112th Day.—Senator Aldrichs created a stir in the Senate by proposing a vote on the Tariff bill as it came from the House. Senator Lindsay, to whom the question was put, said he was ready, but Senator Harris refrained from answering until he had consulted his colleage, when he announced his consent. Senator Aldrich then said the proposition was made for the time only, and not for the future. "I had no intention of granting an option," said he, "and my proposition was to the Senate and not to a Democratic caucus." Here followed a spicy discussion but nothing resulted from the talk. Senators Lindsay and Cullom made speeches on the Tariff.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Mrs. U. S. Grant has an annual income of $24,000 a year.

Horace J. Pointer, the last original Whig in Newark, N. J., is dying at the age of 84.

The recently appointed Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, J. D. Yeomans of Iowa, is an enthusiastic horseman, and he has a stock farm at Sioux City, where he breeds trotting horses.

Secretary J. Sterling Morton made a specialty of raising sunflowers when he was a farmer. Some of the stalks yet remain in the ground. The farmer who now rents the place had a horse killed the other day by running into one of the stalks.

Abraham Lincoln's autograph, it is said, has been stolen by autograph hunters from every paper on file in the county courts of Illinois. The abstractions have been made, it is said, by connivance of the custodians of the papers in very many instances.

Walter Rauschbusch, a New York gentleman, is anxious to contract a model bath house occupying an entire block. The baths will be for men and women and the popular price 5 cents. Rauschenbusch says that there were 3,750,000 baths taken in the free bath houses of New York last Summer.

Charles M. Froulke, of Washington, will loan twelve of his tapestries representing scenes in the life of Christ to the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago. The tapestries have been in the Barabini palace at Rome ever since they were made until Mr. Froulke purchased them years ago. They are too large for the decoration of a residence, and Mr. Froulke intends that they shall be permanently placed in the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Washington, when it is finished.

CHOLERA PRECAUTIONS.

The Marine Hospital Department Already at Work.

Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, received cable information from London stating that cholera had made its appearance at Lisbon and in the Austrian province of Galicia.

Dr. Wyman at once cabled the United States Consul-General at Lisbon, and received a return cable stating that the epidemic was cholerine, that no deaths had yet occurred, and that vessels clearing from the port were receiving clean bills of health. Dr. Wyman also ordered Surgeon Irwin, now in Paris, to proceed at once to Galicia and report as to the cholera conditions. Dr. Wyman says:

"These cases can hardly be called an early start of cholera for the year, as there have been cases through the winter at St. Petersburg, and others are reported in Spain, The reports are about the first, however, since the opening of spring. We will take every precaution against the introduction of the disease. While the Lisbon cases are cholerine, we look upon that with suspicion. Ships from Lisbon will be subjected to double quarantine inspection, once on the other side and again on landing here."

Revised quarantine regulations have been prepared, and Dr. Wyman hereafter will make public a statement as to their points of difference from the old regulations.

CHILD-MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Farmer Hanged His Two Children Before Killing Himself.

Lloyd Rodabaugh, a prosperous farmer living on Yellow Creek, Calhoun County, West Virginia, hanged his two children, aged three and five years respectivsly, and then took his own life.

His wife was absent during the day, and on her return found the bodies hanging from the rafters of the house.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

Abe Buzzard, the reformed Welsh Mountain outlaw, was arrested in Reading, by Lancaster County officers, charged with being a participant in the robbery of the Cedar Lane postoffice.

The twenty-fourth annual session of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church (Philadelphia Section); was begun at Scranton, with 200 delegates, representing six States, in attendance.

Mrs. Carrie Y. Kilgore was admitted to practice as a lawyer in the courts of Berks county, being the first of her sex to attain that distinction these.

Charles Hafler, a burglar, who was caught robbing a wealthy farmer, near Quakertown, was pursued by a crowd of men and boys and captured and he was led to Quakertown by a rope tied around his wrists.

Mrs. Adam Longenecker, 40 years, committed suicide by hanging in the attic of her home in Maytown, Lancaster County.

It is likely Delaware County Prohibitionists will nominate Lewis D. Vail, of Philadelphia, for the Judgeship.

Luther M. Fine, City Clerk, of Easton, fell dead in the street at Reading.

Small-pox is increasing in Luzerne county towns and Wilkes-Barre is preparing for its approach. Schools, churches and stores are closed at Shickshinny.

"Chris" Magee says he will support Senator Lyon for Lieutenant Governor, regardless of Senator Quay's attitude and denies wishing Grow to retire.

Robbers fired a looted store at Greensburg, and caused a loss of many thousand dollars.

Crawford County Republicans elected Hastings and Price delegates to the State Convention.

A note in a bottle found at Bristol, said that Henry Vonieer, of Pittsburg, drowned himself because unable to support his family.

Engineer Hessler was arrested at Williamsport after the Coroner's Jury had found him responsible for the Pennsfield wreck in which one man was killed and several badly hurt.

Oliver D. Snyder, of Greensburg, Chief Clerk in the State Department, was appointed secretary of the Democratic State Committee.

Flames in the St. Nicholas Colliery, at Shenandoah, have done $80,000 worth of damage and threatens other mines.

Frank Kaspjoka was killed by whiskey baths taken as a rheumatism remedy.

While trying to eject unwelcome guests at wedding festivities in Stockton, John Nasses, the brother of the bride was fatally injured.

The Commissioners of Schuylkill county have appointed seventy-one fire wardens to guard against losses by fire in coal and timber lands.

It is announced that Judge Sadler has declined to be a candidate for President Judge of the Cumberland County Courts.

Four masked men robbed the post office, express office and a store at Ganister, Blair county, and escaped on a stolen hand-car.

The Chester Pipe & Tube Company, whose establishment is one of the largest iron pipe concerns in the country, are about to enlarge their plant to almost double its present capacity. The capital stock is to be largely increased, and a new plate mill and two additional welding furnaces will be erected at once. The plant has been running almost continuously this Winter and employs about 150 men.

The little town of Ganister, on the Williamsburg branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was the scene of a series of burglaries. Four masked men looted the railroad office, postoffice and Russ' general store. David Donnelly, a watchman in the store, was forced to open the safe and afterward was gagged and tied.

Wilkes-Barre police arrested three boy burglars who have for some time been operating there. One of them confessed.

The transfer of $370,000 worth of property by Trustees Duss and Rathmueller, of the Harmony Society at Economy, causes the belief in Pittsburg that disruption is near at hand.

The St. Nicholas mine fire was extinguished with an estimated loss of $120,000.

Workmen attempted to thaw out dynamite at Mt. Washington and one was blown to atoms and another was seriously injured.

The Commandery General of the United States, Sons of America, met at Lebanon and elected officers.

The Board of Pardons recommended pardons for Harry D. Tatem and William Worley, both of Philadelphia.

TO STAMP OUT PADRONES.

A Move to Co-Operate with Italy in a War on the System.

Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador called at the Treasury Department and had a conference with Superintendent Stump, of the Immigration Bureau with regard to the Padrone system of contract labor.

The Baron stated that his Government was deeply interested in stamping out this pernicious system and would be glad to co-operate with the United States officials to that end. Superintendent Stump assured Baron Fava that this Government would do anything within its power to put a stop to the evil and would be exceedingly glad of the assistance of the Italian officials.

PALMETTO SALOONS OPEN.

South Carolina Prohibitionists Are Angry and Court Is Anxious for a Test.

Car loads of whiskey are being received in Columbia and saloons are opening as under the former regime. Beer is on tap at all places at 5 cents a glass. No effort has been made so far to stop the sale and proprietors are making no effort to conceal their business.

Prohibitionists threaten to take a hand and have arrests made to test whether prohibition exists. So far, however, no warrants have been sworn out. It is understood that the Supreme Court is anxious to give a speedy hearing to test the case if one can be brought before it.

Counting the Scalps.

The business engrossing the attention of Haskell County (Texas) solons is counting scalps. At the last sitting of the commissioners' court something over 51,000 scalps were counted. Last month they counted 23,000, so in the last sixty days—or say in February and March—hunters have destroyed about 75,000 prairie dogs, costing the County Treasury something over $3000.

A PITCHED BATTLE.

Coxey's Men Shed Blood in the West—Regulars Ordered Out.

The following telegram, which was received at the White House, was obtained from Private Secretary Thurber. It is from Governor Rickarts, of Montana, and was addressed to the President of the United States. The dispatch is dated Helena, Mont., and reads as follows:

"Information reaches me by wire that a band of Coxeyites fleeing the state with a stolen train were overtaken at Billings by deputy United States marshals, who were trying to serve a writ emanating from United States courts. A fight ensued.

"One deputy marshal wounded and leader of Coxeyites wounded. The deputy marshals were overpowered by the Coxeyites and driven off with revolvers and other weapons. Mob then surrounded the deputies and held them prisoners.

"As Governor of Montana I hereby request you to have federal troops at Fort Keogh. Intercept, take into custody, arrest and hold the Coxeyites subject to orders of the United States courts issuing writs referred to. If Coxeyites pass Fort Keogh before orders can emanate from you for their apprehension, I request that federal troops be ordered to overtake them. Promptness required.

"G. E. Rickarts, Governor of Montana."

The troops at Fort Keogh were immediately ordered out.

Hogan's army of Coxeyites from Butte, that left Livingstone, Mont., reached Columbus, 50 miles off Livingstone, and went into camp, spending the night there. The United States Marshal, with a large force of deputies, started after the runaways.

The special train bearing the officers made fast time, and overtook the stolen train at Columbus. When the 75 deputies discovered the 500 Coxeyites, who are most hardy miners, reckless of consequences and determined to proceed, they found their authority was as little regarded as their force was insufficient.

The Northern Pacific officials were advised of the situation, and they ordered that no attempt be made to stop the train at Columbus, and it again started from there.

General Manager Kendrick of the Northern Pacific, was meanwhile closeted in St. Paul with Colonel Swayne, commanding the department of the United States Army, and it was decided to attempt to stop the train and seize the men before reaching Miles City. Fort Keogh is near that city, and troops have been ordered to seize the train on its arrival there.

The orders to the troops at Fort Keogh say nothing about firing on the train, and it is not thought that such action will be necessary. A special train has been ordered to be held in readiness at Fort Keogh, and in case the Coxeyite train is run straight through, notwithstanding possible obstructions, the special with a force of troops will follow and arrest the Hogan army at the first opportunity.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

At Mount Pulaski, Illinois, Supervisor John Anderson and his brother were killed by lightning.

Three stores in Los Angeles, California, were wrecked by an explosion, the cause of which was unknown.

Small-pox has broken out anew in Sing Sing prison, the cases being among the men working in the rag industry.

A "cloud-burst" in Northeastern Nebraska, caused a number of bad wash-outs on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha lines.

A wagon in which Charles Collamer and his wife were riding was struck by a train near Ballston, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Collamer were killed.

A tornado in Pottawottomie county, Oklahoma, destroyed 15 houses, killed two people injured three or four and did a great amount of other damage.

At Ridgefield Park, New Jersey, Belle Shields, aged 14 years, was shot and instantly killed by Peter Duane, 12 years old, who was playing with a shot-gun.

An east bound limited passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was "sideswiped" by freight cars on a siding at Hamler, Ohio, and three cars were badly wrecked.

There were 10 new cases and five deaths from small-pox in Chicago. The police began a house-to-house canvass of the city under the direction of the health authorities.

During a storm near Gridley, Illinois, lightning struck a barn owned by Richard Breese and fired it. The building was destroyed and a hired man named Rench, who was stunned by the lightning, was burned to death.

The steam yacht Arthur Mallon, owned by George W. Kugler & Sons, of Philadelphia, was wrecked off Back River, Va., Captain Heathcote and Engineer C. M. Merrick were rescued from their small boat and were taken to Cape Charles by the fish steamer Luce Brothers.

"BILLY" M'GARRAHAN DEAD

His Claim Made Him Well Known During the Last Thirty Years.

William McGarrahan, one of the most conspicuous figures about the Capitol for the last thirty years, died at Providence Hospital, Washington, a few days ago.

The old man, better known by everybody in Washington as "Billy" McGarrahan, was about seventy years old, and has been prosecuting his claim to the Mexican grant in California to the Rancho Panocho property for the past thirty years, and before that time for many years in the departments and the courts. It was one of the measures vetoed by President Harrison after the bill had passed both Houses for the first time, although prior to that time it had frequently passed either one House or the other.

William McGarrahan's face has been familiar about Washington, and not a member or Senator has been in Congress during the past quarter of a century who did not know him personally. He has been failing rapidly during the last year and went to the hospital a few weeks ago.

He was visited there by many Senators, who have grown attached to the old man. Always kind and courteous, he has asked Congress to do him justice, but asked in vain. In addition to a complication of diseases, dropsy set in and death soon followed.

Two masked robbers entered the Commercial Bank of Barnes, Australia, and summoned Manager Mackay to surrender and deliver up the money. Mr. Mackay refused and was shot dead.

A WARNING TO COXEY.

Proclamation of the District of Columbia Commissioners.

Although General Coxey's "army" was not expected to reach the borders of the District of Columbia for at least a week, the local authorities at Washington decided to take time by the forelock and "warn off" as vagrants and trespassers the columns converging upon the National Capital. It was decided that Coxey's battalion of Commonwealers should not be allowed to invade Washington as an organized body, and that if any such attempt were made the District authorities would not hesitate to call out the military, if necessary. The advance guard of the army and its sympathizers who had been talking about turning the Capitol grounds into a camp and demanding that Congress provide subsistence for the men determined to rearrange their plans.

The District Commissioners held a long executive session and consulted in detail with S. T. Thomas, the attorney for the District. Then the following manifesto was prepared and given out:

Office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia,
Washington, April 23, 1894.

To Whom it May Concern:

Whereas, It is reported that several organized bodies of men are approaching the District of Columbia with the avowed purpose of securing such Congressional action as will relieve the condition of unemployed laborers throughout the country; and

Whereas, All unemployed men and others throughout the country who may be in sympathy with the movement have been invited to assemble in front the National Capitol on the first day of May proximo, for the purpose of compelling favorable action by Congress by mere force of number and physical presence; and

Whereas, The constitutional right of petition does not justify methods dangerous to peace and good order, which threaten the quiet of the National Capital, which are contrary to law and opposed to the ordinary means of obtaining legislative relief under our system of government; and,

Whereas, It is declared to be the intention of this body of unemployed and destitute people, not only to gather together for the purposes aforesaid at the city of Washington, but there to remain until their mission shall have been accomplished; and,

Whereas, The National Capital is chiefly devoted to public business and is the centre of Federal legislation, and, as a result of its lack of ordinary means of affording employment, is now taxed to its utmost capacity in charitable efforts to care for its own poor and unemployed; now, therefore,

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who are charged with the duty of maintaining peace and good order and with enforcing the laws in said District, being sensible of the gravity of the situation and fully appreciating the hardship which must come upon many innocent but misguided people if this ill-considered movement should be continued, do hereby appeal, in the interest of humanity and in furtherance of the peace and good order which are enjoined by the laws in force in said District, to the good sense and patriotism of all those engaged in, or who contemplate taking part in, the proposed demonstration, and urge them to reconsider their intention to come into the District of Columbia for that purpose.

No possible good can come of such a gathering, and, with no proper preparations or means of subsistence, suffering and ultimate disorder will certainly ensue. No wrong can be righted, no condition of labor ameliorated, no remedy for any existing evil realized by the contemplated demonstration of physical force. Every desirable end can be more certainly and effectively accomplished by ordinary and lawful methods. The Commissioners, while in entire sympathy with all people out of employment, and having no desire or purpose to deal harshly with unfortunate but honest men, who seek relief by reasonable and lawful means, are in duty bound to give notice to those who are tempted under any pretext to swell the number of unemployed persons already here that there is neither work for them nor means for their maintenance in the District; that the law does not permit the soliciting of alms in our streets, and forbids parades, assemblages or orations in the Capitol grounds and the obstruction of any public grounds, streets, highways or avenues and the approaches to public or private buildings.

The Commissioners give notice also to the criminals and evil-doers who, under cover of a crowd of unemployed men in our streets, may come here for the purposes of crime and disorder that all such will be apprehended and summarily dealt with.

And finally they give notice to all who come here against their advice and protest that the laws in force in the District of Columbia are adequate for every emergency and will be rigidly enforced.

John W. Ross,
George Truesdell,
Charles F. Powell,
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

In the United States Senate Mr. Peffer's resolution to appoint a committee to receive and hear the complaints of Coxey's crowd was defeated by the following vote:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Cullom, Davis, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Hawley, Kyle, Martin, Peffer, Perkins, Power, Shoup, Stewart, Teller and Washburn—17.

Nays—Bate, Berry, Blanchard, Chandler, Cockrell, Coke, Frye, George, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Jones (Ark.), McMillan, Mills, Mitchell (Wis.), Morrill, Palmer, Pasco, Pugh, Roach, Sherman, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walsh and White—26.

CABLE SPARKS.

The Brazilian refugees in Uraguay are in a deplorable condition.

The cholerine epidemic at Lisbon is increasing and causes much anxiety.

In the lower house of the Hungarian Diet the civil-marriage bill passed its third reading.

A coalition liberal and radical ministry in Chili, under the leadership of Vicente Rays is probable.

Daly's company gave its one hundredth performance of "Twelfth Night" in London last evening."

The negotiations for the formation of the proposed trans-Atlantic steamship pool have been completely ruptured and will not be resumed.

Tippoo's son, Saif, and many Zanzibar Arabs were killed recently by the Belgians in a fight, which took place in the upper Congo district.

Dispatches from Armenia announce many disasters from the floods and snowfalls in the districts of Van and Erzeroum, in which many people have been killed.

Gen. Gogglo, of the Italian army, has been arrested near Monaco, charged with being a spy. He is said to have been watching the maneuvers of the French Alphine troops.

REFUSED TO BE RESCUED.

Crazed with Fright a Young Woman Perishes in the Flames.

The residence of George Hibbard, one of the leading citizens of Wheeling, W. Va., was gutted by fire and Miss Anna Redmon, a sister of Mrs. Hibbard, perished in the flames. Miss Redmon was apparently crazed by fright and fought desperately against all efforts to rescue her. The fire started from a kitchen range.

SING A SONG

Sing a song o' good times,
Skies a-clearin' up;
Sugar in the sugar-bowl,
Coffee in the cup.

Sing a song o' good times,
Crops a-growin' big;
Cattle in the clover beds,
Bacon in the pig.

Sing a song o' good times,
Hear the bugle sound!
Kiss your wife an' bless your life,
An' shake hands all around!

—[Atlanta Constitution.

DELIA'S VEAL PIES.

"He's coming, Deeley."

"Who's coming?"

"Land!" exclaimed Mrs. Brigham. "I don't believe you've heard a word I've said!"

Delia laughed as she emerged from the closet. "I don't believe I want to hear any more about Deacon Brown's widowed son-in-law," she said.

"He's coming next week with the baby and a nurse."

"Let him come. The baby will be a comfort to Mrs. Brown."

"P'raps he'll let her keep it. If he should marry again, Deeley, the second wife—"

"Now, mother," said Delia, interrupting her by putting both hands upon her cheeks and turning her face toward the light, "I understand you perfectly. But—"

"Now, Deeley, I ain't no match-maker at all. Only—"

"Only you'd like me to marry the rich widower, with the encumbrance of a baby less than two years old. I understand you, mother mine."

Mrs. Brigham colored under Delia's searching glances. She felt a painful consciousness that she had been too careless in the disclosure of her thought, "He's rich. Maybe he'll take a fancy to my Deeley."

She looked up at Delia almost beseechingly. Deeley was "odd," the married sisters asserted, but this criticism of her youngest the mother resented. Deeley was a bit masterful, perhaps, but that was her fault, not Deeley's, she reflected.

"Confess," said Delia.

"Now, Deeley, when all I said——"

"Well, well," said Delia, with a kiss, "we'll let the widower drop into oblivion. Only, mother mine, I do not want my name connected with his. So do not let our neighbors even hint at such a thing to you. And—now listen, dear, you are not to try to bring together two people who do not want to know each other."

"I do' know why you say that, Deeley. He's a likely man an' well to do."

"There is such a thing as hearing too much about a person," said Delia. "Don't mention his name again, please, mother. I'm sick of a paragon by the name of Carlton St. John. Such a name!" scornfully.

She glanced at the clock as she spoke.

"Goodness!" she exclaimed, "it is past ten! How provoking! I thought we'd have roast veal for dinner, but it is too late. I shall have to make a veal pie."

"I'd make it in the big pie-dish, Deeley. I wouldn't wonder a mite if one of the girls dropped in about dinner time. I've kind o' felt it in my bones that something would happen 'fore sundown."

"I'll make it in the big dish. There shall be plenty. I'll go for the veal now."

This was another of Delia's oddities. To do one's own marketing was a proper thing, but to bring home brown paper parcels, or baskets packed with groceries was not feminine, the sisterhood declared.

An hour later Delia stood at the table rolling out the rich undercrust, in the making of which she excelled. Over the slow fire simmered the veal; while by the north window sat her mother paring potatoes.

Mrs. Brigham was unwontedly silent. She was sore over her defeat, for so she considered it. How could she have been so careless, she asked herself. Did she not know from past humiliating experiences how "set" Deeley could be?

She was therefore very silent. Suddenly she dropped her knife upon the floor. "Land, Deeley!" she cried, "there's a fire somewhere! Don't you hear the bells a ringing?"

She jumped up and ran to the south window and looked from it eagerly. A fire was always a pleasurable excitement to her. She often felt impatient with Deeley for being cool and self-contained.

"I can't see a mite o' smoke," she said.

"Go out on the veranda," advised Delia.

Nothing loth, Mrs. Brigham threw her apron over her head and left the room. In a moment she returned. "Oh, oh, Deeley!" she panted, "it's here! The fire's here! It's our own roof!"

"Nonsense!" said Delia, sharply. "Whoever told you that was joking. Our roof on fire! Well, I guess so! I guess we shall know when our own roof gets on fire without having to be told."

"Spen—Spencer Field said—said—so," said her mother, who was now sobbing.

"Spencer Field is a simpleton!" replied Delia.

Nevertheless she ran out into the back yard. A half-dozen men stood there, looking up at the house-roof. One of them spoke reassuringly.

"The engine 'll be here directly. The boys 'll soon put it out."

Delia gave a swift, comprehensive glance upward. "A bucket o' well-water 'd put that out without all this fuss," she said, contemptuously.

She hurried back into the kitchen. Her mother was standing in the middle of the room, wringing her hands.

"I do' know what to do first, Deeley," she whimpered.

"There ain't nothing to do but lock the doors and keep the crowd out; I ain't going to have a crowd marching through the house."

This was soon accomplished, and advising her mother to resume her work, Delia returned to her pie-crust.

Mrs. Brigham resented the suggestion. "I declare, Deeley," she exclaimed, "a body'd think fires never did no damage. An' if you've got nerve enough to stand here and work same as if there wa'n't nothing a-fire, why, I ain't cooler'n a cucumber, an' I'm going up attic to see if they're putting it out."

Delia laughed. "They'll be about twenty firemen up on the roof to put out a fire no bigger'n my hand," she said. "But go along, mother. You'll sleep easier for it, and I'll finish paring the potatoes."

Her mother had hardly left the room when there came a loud rap upon the kitchen door. Delia paid no attention. A second followed. A third, a fourth, and then, as a scowl gathered upon Delia's forehead, a succession of strong blows, as of someone assailing the door with the intention of forcing it open.

Delia threw down her rolling-pin and opened the door. "What's the matter, now?" she demanded, curtly.

Three of their neighbors pressed into the room. "We must go upstairs," they said. "It may have burned through inside, Deeley."

Delia laughed scornfully. "That speck o' fire'd never burn a house down 'thout there was a gale o' wind," she said, "but I'll let you go up 'long as you're so concerned about it."

"You're a bit upset, aint you, Deeley?" said one of the trio, as they passed out of the room.

Delia made no reply. She stood with her hand upon the door-knob, eyeing a fourth man, who stood just outside, in the shed.

He was a stranger to her. She looked at him steadily, and as steadily, lifting his hat, he returned her gaze.

"He's a tramp," thought Delia. "Now I shall hear some pitiful tale."

She steeled her heart against it. He was not in need of food, she decided. His clothes were worn and shabby, though they fitted well, and there was an indefinable something about him which suggested a former respectability. Yet he had not that gauntness which told its own sad tale.

She waited a moment, wondering that he did not speak. "Tramps were seldom so slow of speech," she reflected. "He was planning how to get in, doubtless. This fire was his opportunity, he probably felt. Well—"

The tramp interrupted her train of thought. "I beg your pardon," he said, 'but coming through a vacant lot back here, just now, I saw sparks lodge on the roof above us."

His voice had in it a sweetness and refinement which still further surprised Delia. A sufficient explanation of it flashed quickly through her mind. "He is some bank official, a defaulting cashier just out of prison," she decided. Her reply therefore was sharply given. "The firemen will attend to it."

"But—"

"You are troubling yourself needlessly," she interrupted, making a movement to close the door.

He put his hand against it.

"Pardon me," he said, "but if you have a short ladder here, I will run up on the roof and see if—"

"The firemen will"—

"Pardon me, but since I saw those sparks descend upon the roof, I have a fancy to take the part of a fireman myself."

There was a faint smile upon his face, as he thus pressed his desires. Delia resented it. A tramp, an ex-convict, smiling at her, daring to smile at her!

Through her anger, however, she was sufficiently calm to perceive that she was, in a measure, in the man's power. She was alone in the lower part of the house, the outside crowd were congregated in the front yard and upon the lawn, and, with the clamor of excited voices, and the din of the engine, she could not summon help.

Strategy must be her defence, she concluded, quickly, and as quickly she answered him. "I don't believe there's even one spark alive and burning up there," she said, a purposely pettish ring in her voice, "but if you're so set about it, there's a ladder down cellar."

"Tell me where to find it," stepping inside the kitchen. "Oh, I'll have to go down with you," ungraciously. "Dear me, I never saw such a piece of work about a bit of shingle as folks is bound to make to-day," She bolted the kitchen door, "I won't have no more tramps bursting in here without my leave," she said. Her tone was defiant almost to rudeness, but in her heart was a fear lest this tramp, this embezzler of bank funds, might dash into the dining room and the silver closet. Once there he would be monarch of all he surveyed.

So, catching a shawl from a nail and throwing it over her shoulders, she opened the door leading into the cellar.

"Wait," she said, turning back. "It is so dark I must light a lamp."

This done, she led the way. Down the stairs the tramp followed her and across the stone floor to a corner of the cellar where was the rain-water cistern.

It was large and of stone and brick closely cemented. The top was covered by a thick layer of planks. Delia paused at one end and lifted a plank aside. Then she turned to the tramp.

"If you are still bent on having a ladder," she said, "you can climb inside the cistern and get one. 'Twas left in there day before yesterday, when the cistern was cleaned out. I s'pose you may as well go in for it as anybody. Somebody'll have to get it out 'fore a rain comes."

"I'll get it," said the tramp. "There's no time to lose."

"Get it, then. I'll hold the lamp."

The tramp stepped forward, rolling up his sleeves.

"Oh, you won't get wet," commented Delia, with a short, scornful laugh.

The tramp made no reply. He pushed a broken stool to the cistern's side, stood upon it for a half second, placed his hands upon the edge, and drew himself up with an agility and ease which surprised Delia, who was used to seeing the ascent made with laborious struggling. "He's used to scaling walls," was her inward comment.

She waited until he had begun to let himself down into the cistern. Then holding the lamp above her head, and moving slowly backward, she called: "I wouldn't be a mite surprised if that ladder was away over in the farther end. That Jim Little is a dreadful forgetful—"

A splash of water interrupted her. "Hallo!" called the tramp, "I thought you said this place was dry, and here's the water up to a man's neck!"

"If you're in a hurry to put out those sparks, maybe I'd better run upstairs and see if they've got to blazing yet," said Delia, as she turned and hurried across the floor.

She ran up the stairs, opened the door into the light, sunny kitchen, shut it quickly, and bolted it.

"There," she said to herself, "there, my fine gentleman-tramp, it'll take you some time, I think, to find your way out of that dark cellar!"

She smiled grimly when she went out-of-doors and surveyed the crowd, who watched the firemen upon the roof of the main house. "Such a much-ado-about-nothing," she said, contemptuously. "I could have gone up myself with a dipper of water, if I'd known about it."

But Delia, though cool and scornful, was not destitute of sense. Calling a fireman to her, she directed his attention to the shed roof. Then, returning to the house, she resumed the making of her veal pie.

Half an hour later she was deftly covering the big dish, for which her mother had stipulated, with the rich top crust, for which she herself had a special fondness. Her face was grave, as befitting her task, yet a close observer would have noted a gleam in her eyes, which betokened that her thoughts were not wholly upon her work.

But presently a frown gathered upon her forehead, and she looked toward the door impatiently. It was thrown open with a touch which was indicative of familiar acquaintance with the old-fashioned latch, and a tall and somewhat stout woman entered, followed at a little distance by a man who Delia at first supposed to be an utter stranger to her. She nodded briefly to the woman. "How do you do, Sarah? Mother thought you'd be along, you or Nancy, or both of you."

"Oh, well, I'm not alone," responded Sarah, good-humoredly, "and I have brought someone that'll do just as well as Nancy. You're making veal pie, ain't you? Well, I guess Mr. St. John 'll excuse you while you finish it. Mr. St. John, this is my sister, Miss Brigham; Deeley, this is Mr. St. John."

Delia looked at the stranger, bowing slightly. And then, as she met his eyes, she turned back to her work with an abruptness which brought a sudden color into her cheeks; for in this stranger she saw not only the tramp whom she had decoyed into the cellar cistern, but the man she had resolutely intended to ignore during the coming summer. And it was he, the rich widower, whom she had thought a prison convict, whom she had left wandering in five feet of rain water, in a dark cellar! Her sister was a woman of slow thought. "Land sakes alive!" she exclaimed, "I don't wonder your cheeks are redder 'n peony-blows! Why, this kitchen's just like an oven! What on earth possessed you to do cooking with the house a-fire? Did ever you hear of such goings-on, Mr. St. John? But la, didn't I tell you we'd find her working round as cool as you please? Land, Deeley, you needn't toss your head. Everybody knows you're an odd sort of a body. Where's mother? She ain't much flustered, is she? Dear sakes, how ever did it catch?"

Delia made no reply. Words would choke her, she felt. She left the room and went into the pantry.

Sarah looked after her with a smile of amusement and contempt.

"Deeley wa'n't never like Nancy or me," she said. "She's odder than odd; but, dear sakes, we shall roast if we stay here, so come right through the dining room, Mr. St. John, and I guess we'll find mother somewheres to the front of the house."

Delia came forth from the pantry as they left the room.

"I hate him!" she muttered. "I was sure I should hate him!"

. . . . . .

Upon a bright morning of mid-December Delia stood in the kitchen. She was rolling pie crust, and as she molded it into the desired shape and thickness the smile upon her face culminated in a laugh. It was so happy a laugh that her mother, sitting by the fire, looked questioningly at her.

"It was just here," said Delia, "that I was making a veal pie that day last spring when——"

The opening of the door behind her and the noisy entrance of her two married sisters prevented a further explanation.

"Well, I declare!" said Sarah. "If you ain't rolling out dough, Deeley Brigham!"

"Yes," quietly.

"Well, I declare!" echoed Nancy removing her cloak, "if you ain't an odd piece, Deeley, ain't you goin' to get married to-day?"

"Oh, yes," quietly.

"What time?" demanded Sarah. "You said yesterday you hadn't fixed the hour. I s'pose likely you know by this time, don't you?"

"Catch our Deeley acting like anybody else!" commented Nancy, with sisterly frankness. "I guess you'll find out when you see the minister comin', Sarah Jane, an' not one second aforehand."

"What time?" repeated Delia, ignoring this remark, "Oh, by-and-by, after the work is done up and out of the way."

"Well, I declare!" exclaimed both sisters. "What a way to get married!"

Both were silent for a moment. Then in a high, protesting voice: "I never heard of such goings-on!" continued Sarah, "an' I shouldn't suppose you'd want Carlton St. John to find you rolling out pie-crust the very day you was going to be married to him?"

"What's this about Carlton St. John?" asked that personage, appearing from an inner room. "Why should not Deeley make pie-crust, Sister Sarah? Why, Deeley, you were doing it, were you not, the day I fell in—"

Delia put her hand up with a warning gesture. "Let me finish," she said. "Yes, I was making a veal pie the day you fell in love with me." Sarah coughed, and Nancy, after a second, echoed that sisterly remonstrance. Their eyes met, and the thought flashed from mind to mind: "How like our Deeley! To speak—so—of—his—falling—in—love—with—her!"—[Yankee Blade.

How Horse Power is Calculated.

Horse power measures the rate at which work is done. One horse power is reckoned as equivalent to raising 33,000 pounds one foot high per minute, or 550 pounds a second. In measuring the work of a horse the estimates of the most celebrated engineers differ widely from each other. Boulton and Watt, basing their calculations upon the work of London dray horses working eight hours a day, estimated it at 33,000 foot pounds per minute. D'Aubisson, taking the work done by horses in whims at Freiburg, estimated the work at 16,440 foot pounds working eight hours a day. Under similar circumstances Desagulier's estimate was 44,000, Smeaton's 22,000 and Treadgold's 27,500 foot pounds. Horse power is called nominal, indicated or actual. Nominal is used by manufacturers of steam engines to express the capacity of an engine, the element being confined to the dimensions of the steam cylinder and a conventional pressure of steam and speed of piston. Indicated shows the full capacity of the cylinder in operation involving elements of mean pressure upon the piston, its velocity and a just deduction for the friction of the engine's operation. The original estimate of Watt is still counted a horse power. The general rule for calculating the horse power of a steam engine is to multiply together the pressure in pounds on a square inch of the piston, the area of the piston in inches, the length of the stroke in feet and the number of strokes per minute. The result divided by 33,000 will give the horse power.—[San Francisco Call.

The Dream Came True.

The following remarkable recent experience of a Portland lady is a fact: She had been absent from her home all day, and that night she had a dream. She thought she had started to descend the cellar stairs when a great snake came gliding up. It reared its head close to her and stood there swaying back and forth, and suddenly the head began to change and assume the form of a human head, and finally the face of one of her neighbors was grinning at her on the serpent's body. She awoke with a scream. The neighbor was one whom she knew but slightly, but with whom she was not favorably impressed. The next morning her servant, a most excellent cook, and so generally superior as to have become almost a member of the family, told her that she must leave her, as the neighbor of the dream had come to the house during her absence the day before and offered higher wages and less work and better advantages generally. The result was the servant went to the neighbor's, and the lady tells that her dream was appropriate. She had had no intimation or suspicion that this neighbor had designs upon her cook, and there was nothing, apparently, to inspire her dream. —[Portland, (Me.), Transcript.

NO DOUBLE-FACED TESTIMONY IN CHICAGO.

The Victim—Your Honor, you haven't heard my side of the case yet.

The Police Magistrate (severely)—No, an' I don't want to. This Court isn't going to encourage the introduction of contradictions in the evidence. Ten dollars. Call the next case.—[Chicago Record.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE Health Department of Brooklyn pays its public vaccinators $75 each a month. It has recently appointed two women to this position, the reason being that girls object to being vaccinated on the arm.

THE New Zealanders claim that the reason they do not feel the hard times like the rest of the world is because they have woman suffrage, the land tax and are too far removed from the old world to get the overflow of its paupers.

IN the opinion of the Hartford *Journal* the newspaper reader who does not daily rejoice that he lives in North America instead of Central or South America must be peculiarly constituted, unless he skips the news from our far southern neighbors.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S yacht, the Valkyrie, which was beaten last fall in the race for the America's cup, and which has been in these waters ever since, has been ordered home. Her owner has despaired of success in America, and on her arrival will fit out the yacht to compete in the midsummer races for vessels of her class in English waters.

A. R. SUTTON, a Chicago engineer, is working on a plan to connect the great lakes with the Atlantic as a private enterprise. He proposes to deepen the Welland Canal and connect it with Lake Ontario by a cut to the Niagara near Thorold, Ontario; then deepen the St. Lawrence, cut a canal south to Lake Champlain, and from its southern point, Whitehall, dig a canal to the Hudson River at Troy or Albany.

MORE than fifty army officers are now stationed at various State agricultural colleges, instructing students in military tactics. It often happens at the fresh water colleges that the military instructor is the only army officer ever seen in the village. The detail is not disagreeable, however, as it gives an officer a marked change from garrison life. Living is cheap, too, in the smaller college towns and the military instructor is a person of social consideration.

POSTMASTER GENERAL BISSELL has issued an order providing that hereafter only short names or names of one word only shall be accepted as names for newly established post offices. Exceptions may be made by the department when the name is historical or has become local by long usage. Satisfactory reasons must be presented to the department for changes of post office names. The Postmaster General says that this rule will remove a source of annoyance to the department and of injury to the postal service.

IT was on board the United States war steamer Ranger, stationed in the port of Amapala, Honduras, that was signed the agreement which closed the recent civil war in that country, a war in which Nicaragua actively participated. In the commandant's room of the Ranger met Belisario Villela on one side, with Dr. Francisco Vaca and General Manuel Bonilla on the other side. General Villela, who held the city of Amapala for President Velasquez, of Honduras, recently defeated and in flight, surrendered the city on honorable conditions, which saved besides the lives of the Honduranean surrendering soldiers.

CLEVELAND is already putting forth her best efforts to make the Christian Endeavor Convention, to be held there in July, the most successful religious gathering ever held. Everything is being done on a large and liberal scale. Delegates are to be given a fine two-color map of the city, showing convention meeting places and all points of interest. Cleveland is pre-eminently a city of homes. The hotels would not begin to accommodate the hosts that will attend, but the hospitable residents will throw open their doors. The latest statistics regarding this wonderful movement show that there are now more than 30,000 local societies, with a total membership of 1,836,600. The growth in foreign lands has been equally remarkable, England now having over 1,200 societies and Australia about the same number.

AMONG the women of New York city who are securing signatures to the petition to strike out the word "male" as a qualification for voters are Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Mrs. Robert Abee, Mrs. Henry M. Sanders and Miss Addie M. Fielde. In speaking of these women the *Sun* says: "So far as we know, none of them has taken part in the woman's rights agitation of the last forty years, and hitherto they have not been among those who were active in demanding the suffrage for women. The radical women's rights agitators like Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony have not had them among their followers and have not enlisted their sympathies. They have represented feminine conservatism, and hence have kept aloof from the little band of women who have struggled for years and against so many discouragements to arouse in their sisters a desire for political privileges which would put them on an equality with men in the state."

IN the development of western Australia the gold fields seem destined to play an important part. Gold was discovered there by Dampier as far back as 1688, but it was not until about ten years ago that the precious metal was found in sufficient quantity to start the industry in real earnest. To-day it is known that the gold country extends over a great area from north to south. New districts are being opened up, townships are being laid out, stores, hotels, churches and banks are providing for the varied wants of rapidly increasing populations, settled, in some instances, on the desert wastes of only two or three years ago, while the transcontinental railway from Fremantle to Adelaide is regarded as having already been started by the line to the Zilgarn gold fields. Southern Cross, the "capital" of this particular district, and a place whose origin dates back only a few years, can now boast of being a regularly organized municipality, and its importance has been greatly increased by the opening up of the rich fields at Coolgardie, 120 miles further east, where the specimens of gold sent to London by the western Australian government for exhibition purposes were obtained.

BRITISH agricultural returns for 1893 show the remarkable fact that during last year some 150,000 acres of land in Great Britain were withdrawn from cultivation and turned into pasture. This is spoken of as an "actual abandonment of cultivation" of this area. The main point deduced is that Great Britain is rapidly ceasing to be a wheat-producing country. Comparing the present wheat area with that of 1873 the decline is 1,800,000 acres. The returns also show that fruit farming and market gardening are largely increasing. In 1893 there were 65,487 acres in this kind of cultivation, as against 62,148 acres in 1892. Argument has been largely made of late that if English farmers would give their attention to truck farming and fruit raising they might retrieve their almost ruined fortunes. They cannot compete with America and India in wheat growing and they lose more money every year. At the same time immense quantities of fruit, vegetables, butter, cheese, eggs and even milk are imported from abroad. Butter and eggs come in ship loads even from as far as Australia. Last year butter, cheese and eggs alone, to the value of £25,820,000, were imported into Great Britain. The economists are seeking to learn why this splendid income cannot be secured for British pockets.

Where Hustling is Unknown.

Besides the climate and scenery of the Bermudas, so much in contrast with the countries of the North, there is an ease, quiet and content everywhere pronounced as to put the busy American ill at ease until after a few days' sojourn he, too, drops gracefully into the pervading conservatism of the place. No railroads, no trolleys, no factories to disfigure, obstruct, or endanger. None of the hustle or bustle of toil of our progressive States. Bermudans do not know what it is to fret or hurry. There is time and plenty for everything. It is early to begin business at 9, and at dusk or night there is no need of shopping. "He that riseth late must trot all day" is all very well in our country, but in Bermuda, "He that riseth early gets nowhere." Few hours of labor and long hours of rest is the motto that rules all, and the negroes are quite in their element. Here the ambitions of the busiest minds must subside and bewildering distraction must give way to a restful sans souci. Nor is there here any of that abject poverty and misery which is so nakedly and painfully manifested among the poorest of our States. With a climate at all times pleasant, a soil capable of rendering three crops annually, and surrounding waters alive with a wondrous variety of fish, the very poorest have always a "sufficient for the day."

Whether it is these elements of natural advantage or the moral influence of the churches, found in every considerable settlement, that go so far to settle one's nerves and make life as a day-dream here, it is difficult to determine, but certain it is that no Northerner can visit these islands without feeling that they indeed are well worth seeing and well worth knowing.—[St. Louis Star-Sayings.

A Singular Statement.

Thoughtful and observant persons do not need a demonstration that the senses are less keen in woman than in man. Their own experience has revealed that natural law. But since we are not all thoughtful or observant, the experiments of Professors Nichols and Brown are welcome. These American physiologists have begun to experiment with the sense of smell. They took four substances most strongly odoriferous—essence of clove, of garlic, of lemon and prussic acid. Each of these they diluted with pure water in a growing proportion, filling a set of bottles at every degree of the scale, until the last set represented one part of the test substance to 2,000,000 parts of water. They then shuffled the bottles so to speak, and called in forty-four men and thirty-eight women, chosen from the various ranks of life; all young and healthy. These representatives of either sex were instructed to re-arrange the bottles, guided by the sense of smell, putting each set of tinctures by itself—garlic with garlic, lemon with lemon, etc. To put results shortly, the women were not in it. None of them could trace prussic acid beyond the dilution of 20,000 parts to one, while most of the men traced it up to 100,000 parts. Three of the latter actually passed the extreme limit, identifying prussic acid at a single part in 2,000,000. Beyond 100,000 parts, all the women failed to recognize essence of lemon; all the men detected it at 250,000. This proportion represents their average superiority all around.—[Pall Mall Budget.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAY 3.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

"We kinder think its comin';
There's a softness in the breeze;
An' the green is almost peepin'
From the winter weathered trees."

:——:

During the past three months we have been making preparations for the advent of Spring, and we now extend a hearty invitation to all both great and small to visit

BELLEFONTE'S BIG BARGAIN STORE

:——:

The Botany Dress Goods

Department.—Ladies of taste are delighted with the new idea. Ask to C Diamond Crepe, the latest all wool novelty in Black and all fashionable shades. The French Printed Flaunels in this department are of unusual beauty and U will find nothing like 'em in Centre Co.

:——:

"The Racket" is today easily, the leader among Bellefonte's stores. Kom and C.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL.

——Eugene Himes, of Osceola, was among the visitors in town last week.

——Aaron Williams and Treasurer Miles, of Bellefonte, were in town yesterday.

——Frank Stump, of Big Run, Pa., spent several days last week with friends in town.

——Mr. Samuel Heckman, of Lock Haven, spent Sunday in Centre Hall "on business".

——Prof. J. C. Kieffer was at his home at Hagerstown, Md., on Saturday and Sunday last.

——Mrs. James Gregg, of Lemont, was visiting with friends in town and vicinity the past week.

——Fred Kurtz, Jr., made a trip to Berlin and Pittsburg latter part of last week, returning home Tuesday.

——A. C. Mingle, the popular shoe merchant of Bellefonte, with his family spent Sunday in our town with his brother.

——Editors T. H. Harter and C. R. Kurtz, spent last Sabbath in our town making the home of the editor their objective point.

——Messrs. Ripka and Zettle of Georges valley, gave these headquarters a call the other day; likewise Chs. Mensh, of Bellefonte.

——Daniel Krader, one of Gregg tp's practical farmers gave our sanctum a pleasant call; he reports grain and grass fields looking fine in his section.

——About a dozen Bellefonte bicycleists sped thro here on Sunday headed for Millheim, where a trout dinner was prepared for them.

——Mrs. Henry Rossman and Mrs. John Horner, of Tusseyville, were pleasant callers at the REPORTER office ond day last week.

——We are pleased to learn from the Lock Haven Democrat that editor Joe Furey has been able to be out in the yard again for the first time in several months.

——Prof. F. A. Foreman, one of our best school teachers, has finished his term at Moshannon, and will take his summer "recreation" on a farm near this place.

——Our venerable friend, John Shafer, farmer near Madisonburg, gave us a call and had his label put out to '95; he tells us crop prospects down that way are good.

——E. M. Huyett, with his wife and daughter, left yesterday afternoon for Sinking Springs, Berks county, whither he was called on account of the illness of his mother.

——We were pleased to have a call from Mrs. G. P. Thomas, who has her home in a romantic retreat in the mountains a little distance northwest of here; the lady is possesed of literary accomplishments which any one could feel proud of, and productions from her pen and essays before assemblies have given evidence of merit.

——Rev. Hunter, of Lewisburg, Evangelical pastor in this place some 12 years ago, was here on a visit last week and preached to his former flock on Sunday evening. Bro. Hunter has many friends here. He preached an excellent sermon to a large audience on Sunday evening, after which the Lord's Supper was administered. He favored our sanctum with an hour's call and pleasant conversation.

SUDDEN DEATH AT MILLHEIM.

Mrs. Susan Harter Dies of Apoplexy on Friday Last.

An unlooked for death fell among the people of Millheim, at noon, on Friday of last week, the wife of a prominent citizen of that place, Mr. Jonathan Harter, having died from an attack of apoplexy. The deceased lady was widely known in that section, hailing from a large and influential connection. She was the only child of Adam Hosterman, dec'd, a man of wealth and pure integrity.

Mrs. Susan Harter's health in the past two years showed slight signs of decline, yet she was able to attend to her household affairs. She was a lady of taste in her home and had a love for the beautiful in nature as evinced by the attention she lent to the cultivation of shrubs and rare flowers. She was the largest contributor to the erection of the handsome Lutheran church at Millheim, and to her and her husband's liberality, the success of the project was mainly due, and the foundation for a prosperous congregation laid. She took an active part in all church work, which seemed to her a work of love and pleasure.

She had partaken of her dinner, as usual, seemingly well, but a few moments after leaving the table she had the attack and in half an hour she was a corpse.

She was the mother of two children, a son and a daughter, both married: Adam Harter, of Millheim, and Lizzie wife of Harry Kurzenknabe, of Harrisburg; these, with the bereaved husband, are left to mourn her loss. She was a sister-in-law of the editor of this paper. From her mother's side she was closely related to the well-known Fisher connection who years ago left this valley and settled in Stevenson county Illinois, where they became prominent in business.

Her connection embracing the Fishers, Hostermans, Harters, and Stovers, all of which are numerous, and carried a relationship in a majority of the families of the eastern part of this valley. The funeral took place on Tuesday forenoon, and was attended by a large concourse of relatives and acquaintances. Rev. Wolf, pastor of the Lutheran church, conducted the services.

Her age was 51 years, 4 months and 27 days. Interment in the cemetery at

Denials.

It having been reported that Judge Furst, since his election to the bench, had taken pay for writing wills, which would be in violation of law, the Judge in a letter makes a flat denial of said charge and challenges proof.

Mr. Daniel Garman being one of those for whom Judge Furst should have written a will and received pay for it, Mr. Garman in a letter denies that the Judge ever wrote any will for him.

This is a little unpleasantness over in the Republican sanctuary which we allude to as a matter of news.

To Secure Better Roads.

To secure better roads in Centre county the supervisors of the several townships have decided to hire men to work on the roads regularly during the spring, summer and autumn months. Their repective townships will be divided in to districts, and a man to whom thecontract of repairs is awarded will be responsible for the care of the roads in this district, and liable to any damages resulting from the bad condition of the same.

Goes to Jersey.

Our esteemed military friend, Lieut. Col. Austin Curtin, well and favorably known by the Grand Army boys the State over, has accepted a position in Morristown, N. J., which will keep him there the entire summer. He will take charge of a large manufacturing establishment and make it go. The illness of his wife prevented his going as early as he expected.

Want Music in the Schools.

At Harrisburg on Tuesday the executive committee, of the State Music Teachers' association decided to send petitions to the vice presidents of the organization to urge the legislature to pass an act requiring music to be taught in the public schools as a regular branch of study.

Change in Rules.

Democrats of our county should observe that hereafter the delegate elections will be held on the second Saturday in June and the county convention on Tuesday following. This will be about two months earlier than formerly. Bear in mind the change.

Gov. Curtin Well Again.

Gov. Curtin having been confined to his house for some six weeks, from the effects of a fall on an icey pavement; has recovered sufficiently to be able to make a trip to Philadelphia, where he will make a few weeks' stay.

Dear Fishing.

Wm. Walker, of near Bellefonte, in court last week, plead guilty to fishing with nets and other unlawful devices. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs of prosecution. Let fellows who fish with nets take warning.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE FENCE LAW.

Of Interest to Farmers in Regard to Fencing.

"The fence law of 1700 and 1794 were enacted when it was much easier to fence the few grain fields in than to restrain live stock within enclosures, and hence these laws naturally placed the duty of fencing upon the owners of the crops and permitted the live stock to range at will over the unimproved cleared fields and woodland. The law of 1700 made it obligatory that the lower rails should be within five inches of the ground and the upper rails be placed at certain distances apart. By 1794 the five-inch limit had become troublesome and the legal distance of the lower rail from the ground was increased to nine inches. This distance was preserved in the legal fence of our State until the law was repeald within a few years.

Since 1700 and 1794 the relative status of the live stock owner and the owner of the grain crops has been greatly changed and it became much less expensive to restrain the live stock than to protect the crops, and hence the feeling in favor of the old fence laws gradually increased in force until a recent Legislature repealed them entirely, leaving us without any law determining what an outside or road fence should be, making it optional with each land owner whether he would maintain an outside fence or not.

To reduce the comparison of the two systems to the shortest possible space consistent with correctness, we might state that under the fence laws of 1700 and 1794 the owner of crops fenced them to keep live stock out, but that under the present system everyone fences for the purpose of restraining his own stock, and not for the purpose of keeping out that of his neighbors, or in other words the laws of 1700 and 1794, as compared with the fence legislation of the present day, have the positions exactly reversed.

The repeal of the acts of 1700 and 1794 have produced some uncertainty in the minds of farmers as to the exact legal status of line or division fences, many supposing that because the laws relating to outside or road fences have been repealed the line or division fences follow them. This theory is incorrect, because line fences are governed altogether by the act of 1842, which was in no way affected by the repeal of the acts of 1700 and 1794. The law as to fences between neighbors has not been changed in any way, and all owners of "improved" land are bound by law to maintain their share of the line fences.

The act of 1842 makes the auditors of each township the fence viewers of the township, and if a man is at any time dissatisfied with his neighbor's line fence he has but to apply to the township auditors and they must view the fence, and if in their judgment it is not a good and sufficient fence they may notify his neighbor to make it good within a certain time, and if he fails to do so they may employ some one to make a proper fence and charge the neighbor with the cost thereof.

A case recently decided in the Chester county courts fully affirms the standing of the act of 1842 and makes it binding between neighbors and adjoining land owners, and other decisions have confirmed this view of the case.

A special act governs line or division fences in the city of Philadelphia, but for the state at large the law of 1842 governs line fences. Those curious in such matters will find an excellent expositiou of this point in an address by Hon. J. A. Stranahan before the Board of Agriculture at one of its recent meetings, and printed in the annual report of the Board for the year 1893.

Foxey.

Benjamin Calderwood, of near Tyrone, shot ten foxes on Thursday last, and has received $10, the bounty due for their slaughter. A fair day's work. Theo. Merrits, of same county, the same day killed two old foxes and five young ones, and also got his premium.

Can John Horner, or any other Centre county fox hunters, beat these Blair county fox hunters?

Taken Charge of the Office.

On Saturday D. F. Fortney, Esq. received his commission as postmaster at Bellefonte, and on Monday night took charge of the office, his term begining on May 1st. He will oust the Republican employes and replace them with Democrats.

Death of a Fomer Landlord.

Sunday morning Julius Seigworth, aged about 68 years, died at the home of his son-in-law, Alois Kohlbecker, in Milesburg, of paralysis. He was fomerly proprietor of the house in which he died, but removed some years ago.

Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new Spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

—The popular Russet shoe will be in greater favor than ever this year. We have them in all styles, shapes, and shades, at prices to correspond.—Mingle's, Bellefonte.

—Everything in the shoe line can be had at Mingles, Bellefonte. Large stock, ahd all panic prices, too.

MAY FORECAST.

Weather Promised for the Coming Month by Rev. Irl R. Hicks.

The month opens at the end of April's closing storm period, with storm disturbances disappearing in extreme eastern parts of the country, and cooler weather prevailing in central and western sections. An equinox of Mercury is central on the 3rd, and will cause cloudiness and tendency to continued drizzle. In the extreme north sleet need not prove a surprise. By the 4th decided change to warmer will develop in the west, and during the 5th to 7th, reactionary storms will pass over the country, being central about the time of new moon on the 5th. A sharp change to cooler will follow the disturbances at this time, with strong brobabilities of frost along the northern part of the country from about 7th to 10th.

From 10th to 14th is the next regular period of change and storm. A very warm wave is apt to appear by the 11th in western regions, and during the three days next following storms of much energy and wide scope will traverse the couutry from west to east. Another very cool wave for the season will come in behind the storms causing several days of cooler weather in the country generally. Heavy rains may reasonably be expected during the last named disturbances—namely, about the 11th, 12th and 13th, during which time a series of daily storms, recurring near the same time of day or night, for several days need not be unlooked for. Watch barometers, temperature and direction of wind; if barometer fails to rise after one storm passes, with wind still in east and south, expect another storm from the west, and so on until conditions change.

The cool weather following the storms of the last period will give place to warmer, and secondary storms will appear in many places about the 17th and 18th, immediately after which the barometer will rise rapidly to a very high reading, attended by a sharp change to cooler.

From 21st to 25th falls the next storm period, during which time it will grow very warm and many storms of rain, thunder and wind will appear. In all these disturbances the intelligent use of the barometer and correct observation of wind currents will foreshadow with much certainty the coming and the intensity of the storms. About the 27th and 28th will be central the last disturbances for May bringing fair and cooler days and nights for the coming month.

In the nature of things May must bring more or less violence, in a meteorological way, but there is a marked absence of disturbing causes so far as other planets are concerned. There are reasons to believe that storms will not be unusually frequent and heavy; but it will be the part of prudence to watch them all and be prepared to take refuge from all that may carry in their cloudy folds the desolators of towns and hearts and homes.

A Case of Paralysis.

Mr. Benjamin Smeltzer, of Dakota, Ill., while driving homeward, a short time ago, had an attack of paralysis, in his buggy, and his helpless condition was discovered as his conveyance was proceeding on the road. He was taken care of and brought to his home and since been in a critical condition.

Mr. Smeltzer is a native of Madisonburg, this county, whom many of our readers knew. He left this county for Illinois over twenty five years ago, and prospered out there.

Where is that Boy?

April 27, 1894.

Written for the Centre Hall paper:

Warren Wertz, of Bellwood, left on the 22, and he left a good home, without any cause; he is an agreeable boy between the age of 13 and 14. Any person knowing where he is and letting me know, or sending him home, will be greatly favored by me.

Mrs. E. WERTZ,
Bellwood, Blair co., Pa.

Fire at Ramey.

On last Thursday night the general merchandise store of R. K. McMurray, at Ramey, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is not known, but is supposed to be incendiary. Almost the entire stock or merchandise was destroyed. Loss—the stock partly covered by insurance, about $3,000; on building, about $1,000. The dwelling house of R. T. McMurray, situated near the store, was saved after several hours' hard work.

Minor Squibs of Interest.

A half dozen Millheimers on bicycles sped thro our town, Friday morning, no doubt headed for the county seat— or perhaps to join Coxey.

Farmers, read M'Calmont's ad. if you want bargains in plows, implements, fertilizers, binder twine, reaper sections, or any thing a farmer needs.

Farmers sowed their oats in the last few days.

Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

—New spring clothing just opened at Lewin's, Bellefonte. A dollar does double duty at this establishment.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ABOUT TRAMPS.

Any Citizen Can Arrest Them When so Minded.

The Pennsylvania tramp law provides that any tramp who enters a dwelling house against the permission of the owner or even kindles a fire on the road or land of another, without the owner's consent, may on conviction be sentenced to imprisonment, for the act of vagrancy, such as going about from placeis prima facia evidence that the offender is a tramp, and he cannot escape as such unless he can prove by satisfactory evidence that he does not make a practice of begging. A peculiarity of the Pennsylvania tramp act is the authority it gives to any person, an officer or otherwise, upon view of any offense described in the act, to arrest the offender and take him before a magistrate. Every citizen and any number of citizens in the county are officers for the enforcement of this law.

Serious Accident.

Taylor Wagner, of Milroy, met with a very serious accident on Monday evening last says the *Free Press*. Walter McClenahan was driving the runaway horse of Ner Thompson, and had gone to Reedsville with Wagner. On returning, about four o'clock, while on the pike near the Taylor farm the horse frightened at Everitt's yellow covered wagon, from Lewistown, and started to run away. Wagner threw his arms around Walter in an excited manner and tried to jump out, and succeeded in throwing both himself and the driver out. Walter received only a few bruises but Wagner lighting on his head broke his skull at the side and top of the head, and tearing the scalp, cheek and ear down to the neck. At present writing he is still living, with little hopes that he will survive. Drs. Rothrock, of Reedsville, and Sterrett and Kohler, of Milroy, took out the broken part of the skull and are doing all in their power for the poor sufferer. Wagner is a fence builder by trade and has a family depending upon him.

A Question of Law.

The story is told of a newly elected justice of the peace, in Snyder, delivering to a jury in his court the following logical charge: "Gentlemen of the jury, charging a jury is a new business with me, as this is my first case. You, as well as myself, have heard all the evidence in the case. You have also heard what the learned counsel have said. If you believe what the counsel for the plaintiff has told you, your verdict will be for the plaintiff; but if, on the other hand, you believe what the defendant's counsel has told you, then you will give a verdict for the defendant. But if you are like me and don't believe what either of them said, then I'll be d—d if I know what you will do. Constable, take charge of the jury."

New Post-office.

A new post-office has been established on the south-side of the valley, about 2 miles beyond Tusseyville, and has been named Colyer, with James Smith as post-master. This will be a convenience for the people of that locality. The new office will be on the route from Centre Hall to Pot. Mills.

We think a new post office located near Finkels, in Georges valley, would be a convenience to the people of a large scope of country that are distant from any post office, and if the proper effort were made a new office would be granted, no doubt.

Postal Lines in Central Pennsylvania.

The charter recently granted at the State department to the New York Postal Telegraph company at Coudersport means that the southern and northern part of the state is to have the benefit of the Postal telegraph lines. The line will soon be extended and offices will be opened at Renovo, Lock Haven, Bellefonte and Williamsport. This makes new points competitive with the Western Union.

Good for the 4th Class Postmasters.

THE post office department has issued orders that hereafter mail matter will not be received by postal agents on mail trains from individuals. The privilege has been so much abused that the authorities found it necessary to take this step.

Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

—Whether you want a suit made to order or one ready-made, you will find Lewins $3 to $5 cheaper than elsewhere. Has new spring styles just opened. Largest assortment in Central Penna rom which to select.

An Unpleasant Experience.

Mr. Michael Kelly, a Snow Shoe coal operator, went to explore an abandoned mine for some purpose recently. Although formerly a miner, Mr. Kelly thoughtlessly neglected to take a supply of lamp oil with him, and becoming interested in his work he failed to notice that his lamp was giving out until the oil was so low that the lamp went out before he could get out of the mine. He got lost and wandered around vainly trying to find his way out. His wife was very much alarmed at his not coming home that night, and the next morning a party went in search of him, and found him in the mine, wet and hungry, but safe, and disgusted with his unpleasant experience.

Found Dead.

Benjamin Strickler lived about a mile north of Hartleton, and on Friday of last week he went to the woods near his house, after dinner. His wife went to the woods between one and two o'clock, and found him lying on the ground, face downward, dead.

The body was then taken to his late home and a post mortem by Dr. Moyer developed the fact that the cause of death was fatty degeneration of the heart, with dilation of the right auricle, from which he had been suffering for years.

Mr. Strickler, was 62 years old and leaves a widow and four children.

Union County Deaths.

Near Hartleton, on the 20th April, very suddenly, Benjamin Strickler, aged 62 years.

On the 21st April, Mrs. Julia Clymer, relict of Benjamin Clymer, dec'd aged 75 years and 20 days.

In Lewisburg, on 20th April, Mrs. Martha Peters, relict of Philip Peters, dec'd, aged 60 years and 28 days.

In Kelly Twp., on the 27th April, John Criswell, aged about 75 years.

In West Buffalo township, April 20th, Mrs. Susan Lohr, wife of Wm. H. Lohr, aged 56 years, 4 months and 2 days.

CAN YOU AFFORD

To buy your clothing before you are thoroughly posted on styles and prices. We invite the inspection of the most critical. All our goods are the very latest production of the leading manufacturers, and our prices the lowest.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Clothing, Bellefonte, Pa.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	55
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats new	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	12
Lard	8
Shoulders	12
Ham	14
Tallow	4
Potatoes	35
Sides	8

A POSTAL CARD

Will get you any information or samples of whatever can be sent from Garman's Store.

A Lace Curtin firm closed out their entire line to us at one-half price—you get them at same rate.

One lot 30 inch Batistes go at 8cents—a dozen different styles—not one worth less than 12½c per yard.

Those Chemisettes with Rolling Lay Down Collars are beauties.

:——:

$19.50 for a Demorest Sewing Machine, all the latest improvements with a handsome Oak Case. Panic price, $19.50, regular list, $24.50.

:——:

A great line of the celebrated Priestley Goods, acknowledged by all judges to be the best makers of Black Goods in the world.

A postal card will do the business if you are unable to come yourself.

GARMANS.